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LIMITED,

TUDOR STREET, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Corporation Street, Manchester; Rutherford Street, Newcastle.

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Printers and Engravers,

ACCOUNT BOOK BINDERS and

GENERAL STATIONERS.

 *Profits Divided Between Customers, Share Capital, and Employees.*

Official Printers to all the leading Trade Union Societies and Co-operative Stores.

The whole of the Employees Working under the 48-hour System.

LIST OF TRADES UNION CONGRESSES.

1	Week	1868	Manchester.	18.	September	1885	Southport.
2	Do	1869	Birmingham.	19.	Do.	1886	Hull.
	January	1871	London	20.	Do.	1887	Swansea.
	Do.	1872	Nottingham.	21.	Do.	1888	Bradford.
	Do.	1873	Leeds.	22.	Do.	1889	Dundee.
	Do.	1874	Sheffield.	23.	Do.	1890	Liverpool.
	Do.	1875	Liverpool.	24.	Do.	1891	Newcastle.
	Do.	1875	Glasgow.	25.	Do.	1892	Glasgow.
	Do.	1876	Newcastle.	26.	Do.	1893	Belfast.
	Do.	1877	Leicester.	27.	Do.	1894	Norwich.
	Do.	1878	Bristol.	28.	Do.	1895	Cardiff.
	Do.	1879	Edinburgh.	29.	Do.	1896	Edinburgh.
	Do.	1880	Dublin.	30.	Do.	1897	Birmingham.
	Do.	1881	London.	31	August	1898	Bristol.
	Do.	1882	Manchester.	32.	September	1899	Plymouth.
	Do.	1883	Manchester.	33.	Do.	1900	Huddersfield.
	Do.	1884	Manchester.	34.	Do.	1901	Swansea.

by the

Society Limited

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FELT HATTERS & TRIMMERS' UNIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

OLD AGE PENSIONS FOR ALL.

It is a surprising feature in connection with nearly **ALL** the schemes for Pension in Old Age that they insist upon proof of Thrift. The man with a large family and a small wage may be **THRIFTY**, but can show no **RESULTS**; and one of the best means of getting over this difficulty is for the Public at large to give all the patronage possible to the Fair Employer who pays fair wages; and if everybody buying a Felt Hat would the Trade Union Label under the Leather, then at least a **START** would have been made towards a **DESIRABLE END**.

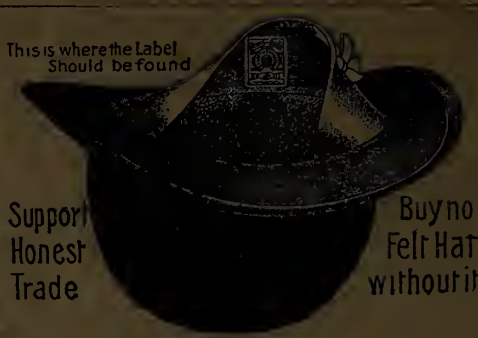
The UNION LABEL, as above, is printed in Black Ink on Pink Paper, and is placed under the Leather in

UNION MADE HATS by the

WORKPEOPLE ONLY during Manufacture, and any retailer offering to insert one is guilty of Fraudulent Intent, and should be Cut Absolutely.

N.B.—It is urged that you bring this before your friends, and thus we may help one another.

This is where the Label
Should be found



DO NOT YOUR DEMAND FOR
RESISTANCE

DO NOT A LK FOR THE

DO NOT INSIST UPON
HAVING IT

DO NOT BUY NO FELT
HAT WITHOUT IT

For further particulars
write to—

THOMAS MALLALIEU,

General Secretary, 93, MANCHESTER ROAD, DENTON.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.

NUMEROUS AGENCIES.



ESTABLISHED 1884.

Incorporated according to Act of
Parliament.

The Directors have pleasure in inviting the attention and consider-
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Co-operative Permanent Building Society

As a Sound and Secure Medium for Investments, and
an Easy and Equitable Means for House Purchasing.

INVESTMENTS may now be made in

SHARES—£10 each (payable in full or by instalments), bearing **5** per cent. interest.

DEPOSITS—Any sums bearing **4** per cent. interest.

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THE BEST POSSIBLE SECURITY IS AFFORDED by reason of the
consisting of small mortgages (widely distributed) upon genuine
mortgages exceed £1,000, and only 20 out of 470 exceed £5,000.

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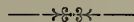
The Society has made rapid progress. Its assets are now over
£120,000. The

PROSPECTUSES, etc., with lists of

"THE DIRECTOR"

A large, ornate decorative border made of stylized floral and scrollwork elements, framing the central text.

ILLUSTRATIONS.



PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES AND OTHERS.

TELLERS.

AUDITORS AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

SCRUTINEERS.

LOCAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

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C. HOBSON



J. T. COATES



S. WOODS

ELECTED AT
SWANSEA CONGRESS
SEPTEMBER 1901



H. C. STEADMAN



W. THORPE



W. B. HORNIDGE



D. CUMMINS



W. MULLIN



A. WILKIE



R. BELL M.P.



W. ABRAHAM M.P.
(L. ABON)



D. J. KEEFE



E. F. O'ROURKE

FRATERNAL DELEGATES
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
& STANDING COUNSEL



B. PICKARD M.P.



E. BROWNE L.C.C.

SWANSEA CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 1901

TELLERS.

J. YOUNG

A. H. GILL

H. ORBELL



T. GREENALL

J. R. CLYNES

W. F. WARDLEY

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

1901

AUDITORS



W. PARROTT



W. M. WILKINSON



GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

D. J. SHACKLETON.

A. GEE.

J. JENKINS.

P. CURRAN.

J. HASLAM.

SCRUTINEERS.



G. CHATTERTON

B. TURNER.

J. C. SMITH.

A. ONIONS.

G. H. COPLEY.



SWANSEA TRADES UNION CONGRESS.—LOCAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
W. C. JENKINS (*Secretary*), J. WIGNALL (*Chairman*), H. ROGERS (*Treasurer*).

REPORT
OF
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
Trades Union Congress
HELD IN THE
ALBERT HALL,
SWANSEA,
September 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th,
1901.

· Edited by S. WOODS, General Secretary.

*Published by authority of the Congress and the Parliamentary
Committee.*



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CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED, TUDOR STREET, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.;
AND AT MANCHESTER AND NEWCASTLE.

1901.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee.



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Vice-Chairman :

BOWERMAN, ALDERMAN C. W. - - London Compositors.

Treasurer :

DAVIS, W. J. - - National Amalgamated Brassworkers.

Secretary :

WOODS, S. - - Miners' Federation.

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COWEY, E.	Miners' Federation.
CUMMINGS, D. C.	Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.
DAVIS, W. J.	National Amalgamated Brassworkers.
HOBSON, C., J.P.	Sheffield Affiliated Trades.
HORNIDGE, W. B.	Boot and Shoe Operatives.
MULLIN, W., J.P.	Amalgamated Card and Blowing Room Operatives.
SEXTON, J.	National Dock Labourers.
STEADMAN, W. C., L.C.C.	Barge Builders.
THORNE, COUNCILLOR W.	Gasworkers and General Labourers.
WILKIE, A.	Associated Shipwrights.

Standing Counsel :

EDMOND BROWNE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
1, Garden Court, Temple, London, E.C.

OFFICE :

19, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

September, 1901.

ODE OF WELCOME.

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR CONGRESS.)

Mr. T. Rees admirably recited Sir Lewis Morris's Ode of Welcome. It was as follows:—

Welcome to these our busy toil-worn Vales,
Strong Parliament of Labour! for we know
How great thy powers have grown, and still shall grow,
Lightening the workers' lot.
Before thy fearless blade of keen debate
The banded armies of the careless great,
Wealth, privilege, the dull unheeding State,
Shrink baffled and are not.
Guard these our toiling myriads well, and take
Their aimless strength, and wake,
Where once the cold economies bore sway,
The genial warmth of a humaner day;
Speak for the voiceless multitudes and bind
The labourers' heart and mind
Till each knit fast with each
Obeys the common good thy tongue can teach!
Dumb was the worker, but to-day grows strong,
No more he suffers wrong!
Welcome, great Congress, to our toiling Wales!
For here, 'mid murky air or sunless mine,
The grimy workers curst.
By the old seeming stern decree Divine,
Here life is hard—here 'neath the primal curse
Which the beneficent Will
Converts to blessing still—
Labour adust, athirst.
All night the strained arms from the furnace take
The blinding, scorching steel;
All night while others rest, tired, half awake,
The miners crouch and kneel;
Or ere the dreary dawn start from their heavy sleep.
Toil, toil is theirs, sickness and scanty food,
To rear their growing brood;
Small solace, save the faith that looks above,
The hymns, the songs they love;
And oft despondence takes them dark and deep;
It seems that no man heeds them or their pain;
Let them not cry in vain.
And sometimes through the haunted lonely mine
Sudden there rolls a dreadful noise,
And the strong father working with his boys
Knows that his life and theirs are done—
They shall not greet again the rising sun—
The low roof thunders down, and in their tomb
They pine, they die in rayless gloom;
Or withering flame flashes like lightning by,
Blinding the hapless eye;
Then the dread after-damp which chokes the breath,
And in a moment—death!
Last, one by one the shrouded corpses come,
Borne to their darkened home;
This seems the end of all, their lifelong labour's sum!
Consider well, O Toilers' Parliament,
These poor lives worn and spent;
Lift thou the heavy burden of their care,
Gain for them healthier dwellings, wholesome air;
The wage that is their due do thou secure;
Make thou their weakness strong.
Guide them to live lives sober, provident, pure;
For ruinous strife teach them the ways of Peace;
Their knowledge and their restful hours increase.
One people are we, small and great;
Dispel the clouds of ignorance and hate!
A little time, a little 'tis we live!
And I, who have no aid but this to give,
Welcome you gladly with a heartfelt song.

LEWIS MORRIS.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS,

SWANSEA, 1901.

Epitome of Events arranged by the Local Reception Committee for the Congress Week.

Saturday, August 31st.

5 p.m.—Conference on Housing and Cheap Transit, under the auspices of the National Housing Reform Council, the National Association for the Extension of Workmen's Trains, and the Workmen's National Housing Council, at the Albert Minor Hall, Chairman, Alderman C. W. Bowerman, L.C.C.

7-30 p.m.—Mass Meeting of Telegraphists and Postal Employés at the Hotel Metropole. Chairman, Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P., supported by D. Brynmor Jones, Esq., K.C., M.P., R. Bell, Esq., M.P., and Messrs. W. C. Steadman, W. E. Clery, C. E. Hall, etc. Resolutions on Deferred Pay, Impartial Committees of Inquiry, etc., will be submitted.

8 p.m.—Smoking Concert, promoted by the Swansea Trades and Labour Council in the Royal Hotel, High Street, to welcome the American and Congress Delegates. Chairman, Mr. H. B. Davies, President Trades Council.

Sunday, September 1st.

11 a.m.—Conference of Delegates representing the smaller unions at the Temperance Hall, College Street.

Appropriate Sermons will be preached in many of the churches and chapels. (For plan see advertisement in local papers.)

2-30 p.m.—Selection of Music by a String Band, organised by the Local Branch of the A.M.U., at the Empire, Oxford Street (by the kind permission of Oswald Stoll, Esq.).

3 p.m.—Great Mass meeting of Trade Unionists at the Empire, Oxford Street. Chairman, Alderman C. W. Bowerman, L.C.C., supported by prominent leaders in the Labour movement.

NOT OFFICIALLY CONNECTED WITH CONGRESS.

8 p.m.—Meeting in the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of the National Democratic League. Chairman, Mr. Tom Hughes (Llanelly). Speakers: Messrs. W. M. Thompson (*Reynold's*), B. Tillet, Alderman Dew, L.C.C., W. C. Steadman, L.C.C., R. Bell, M.P. The Cymrodorion Glee Society will render a selection of music.

Monday, September 2nd.

11-12 a.m.—Organ Recital at the Congress Hall by Mr. J. Clement, Cert. R.A.M.

12 noon.—Inaugural welcome by the Mayor (Councillor W. Watkins, J.P.) and Corporation; Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P.; D. Brynmor Jones, Esq., K.C., M.P.; J. Aeron Thomas, Esq., M.P.; Mr. W. C. Jenkins, on behalf of the Swansea Trades and Labour Council; representatives of the Established and Nonconformist Churches. Recitation by Mr. Thomas Rees (Editor of the *Cambria Daily Leader*) of an Ode of Welcome, specially written for the Congress visit by Sir Lewis Morris.

3-8 p.m.—Garden Party, Athletic Festival and Promenade Concert at Cwmdonkin Park, given by Sir George and Lady Newnes, who will receive their guests at 3 p.m.

7-30 p.m.—Banquet promoted by the local branch of the Boilermakers' Society to welcome the new General Secretary, Mr. Dave Cummings, and to show their appreciation of the services of the old General Secretary, Mr. R. Knight, J.P. Chairman, Councillor Harry Jose, supported by Councillor D. Williams and others.

8 p.m.—Public Meeting in the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of the National Committee of Organised Labour on Old-Age Pensions. Chairman, Mr. W. C. Steadman.

Tuesday, September 3rd.

9-30 a.m.—First session of Congress.

1 p.m.—Adjournment for Lunch.

2 p.m.—Second session of Congress.

5 p.m.—Adjournment for day.

5-5 p.m.—Tea in connection with the Women's Trade Union League, at the Hotel Metropole, given by Lady Dilke.

7 p.m.—Congress Banquet at the Market Hall, Oxford Street, given by His Worship the Mayor (Councillor W. Watkins, J.P.).

Wednesday, September 4th.

9-30 a.m.—Third session of Congress.

1 p.m.—Adjournment for Lunch.

2 p.m.—Fourth session of Congress.

5 p.m.—Adjournment for day.

5 to 7-30 p.m.—Garden party given by J. Aeron Thomas, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Thomas, at Glan-y-mor, West Cross. Special train from Rutland Street at 5-10 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will receive their guests at 5-30 p.m.

8 p.m.—Public meeting at the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of the Labour Representation League. Chairman, Councillor A. Gee. Speakers: Messrs. R. Bell, M.P., J. Keir Hardie, M.P., A. Wilkie, Pete Curran, Jno. Hodge, F. Rogers, Ben Tillett, J. R. Macdonald, etc.

NOT OFFICIALLY CONNECTED WITH CONGRESS.

8 p.m.—Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P., will address his constituents at the Albert Hall. Speakers: Messrs. D. Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P., Atherley Jones, M.P., W. Abraham ("Mabon"), M.P., B. Pickard, M.P., and J. A. Thomas, M.P.

Thursday, September 5th.

9-30 a.m.—Fifth session of Congress.

1 p.m.—Adjournment for Lunch.

2 p.m.—Sixth session of Congress.

5 p.m.—Adjournment for day.

5-10 p.m.—Tea at the Temperance Hall, in connection with the National Industrial Association. Chairman, Mr. James Wignall.

8 p.m.—Great Mass Meeting at the Albert Hall, under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League. Lady Dilke will be present, supported by many prominent Trade Unionists.

8 p.m.—Meeting at the Higher Grade School, Dynevor Place, in connection with the proposed organisation of Union Officials.

Friday, September 6th.

9-30 a.m.—Seventh session of Congress.

1 p.m.—Adjournment for Lunch.

2 p.m.—Eighth session of Congress.

5 p.m.—Adjournment for day.

5 to 8 p.m.—The delegates are invited to partake of the hospitality of the Directors of the British Traction Company at Mumbles Pier. Special train from Rutland Street at 5-10 p.m.

NOT OFFICIALLY CONNECTED WITH CONGRESS.

8 p.m.—Public meeting at the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of the Independent Labour Party. Chairman, Mr. J. Littlejohns, Editor of the *Workers' Journal*. Speakers: Messrs. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., J. Penny, etc.

Saturday, September 7th.

9-30 a.m.—Ninth session of Congress. Congress will complete its business this morning.

3 p.m.—Monster Demonstration of Welsh Trade Unionists. Headed by bands and banners the procession will assemble in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall, file through the principal streets, and finally mobilise at the Victoria Park.

No. 1 Platform.—Chairman, Mr. James Wignall.

No. 2 Platform.—Chairman, Councillor David Williams.

No. 3 Platform.—Chairman, Mr. George Colwill.

Speakers: Messrs. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., S. Woods, W. C. Steadman, W. Brace, J. Sexton; John Williams, J. Holmes, J. B. Williams, Ben Tillett, H. Orbell, C. W. Bowerman, Will Thorne, Pete Curran, J. Hodge, J. Ward, A. Wilkie, W. Clery, J. O'Grady, etc., etc., etc.

(For List of Speakers on each separate platform see Demonstration Programme.)

W. C. JENKINS, *Secretary*.

**Names and Addresses of Delegates attending the SWANSEA CONGRESS,
1901, the Names of the Societies and Number of Members which
they represent, and the amounts paid since September, 1900, towards
the expenses of the Parliamentary Committee.**

NAME OF SOCIETY REPRESENTED.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	Amount paid to Parliamentary Committee	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE DELEGATES.
Anchorsmiths' and Shackle Makers	1	142	£ s. d. 1 0 0	J. Poole, Musham Green, near Old Hill, Staffs.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Amalgamated Union.	1	5000	5 0 0	J. Jenkins, 46, Percy Rd., Shepherd's Bush, London.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Amalgamated Union (Staffordshire Dist.)	1	300	1 0 0	H. Emery, 37, George Street, Hanley, Staffs.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Amalgamated Union (Birmingham Dist.)	1	346	1 0 0	C. Gibbs, 117, Beeches Road, West Bromwich.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Amalgamated Union (S. Wales & Mon.)	1	220	1 0 0	H. Williams, 8, Tuberville Place, Canton, Cardiff.
Barge Builders	1	400	1 0 0	W. C. Steadman, L.C.C., 49, Rectory Square, Stepney, London.
Beamers', Twisters', and Drawers' Amalgamated Association.	1	3939	4 0 0	W. C. Robinson, Lane End Cottage, Heywood.
Bedstead Workmen's Association ..	1	2800	3 10 0	W. Mills, 17, Stafford Street, Birmingham.
Blanket Raisers' Association (Yorkshire)	1	250	1 0 0	H. Holdsworth, 1, Balmoral View, Hunslet, Leeds.
Bleachers' and Dyers' Federation (Midland Counties).	1	1000	1 0 0	J. Bray, 22, New Street, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
Bookbinding (Women employed in)	1	300	1 0 0	Miss E. Whyte, 4, Frith Street, Soho Square, London.
Bookbinders' and Machine Rulers', etc., Union.	1	4000	4 0 0	J. Kelly, 59, Grosvenor St., C.-on-M., Manchester.
				W. B. Hornidge, 17, Silver Street, Leicester.
				C. Freak, 31, Abney Street, Leicester.
				Councillor T. F. Richards, 181, Belgrave Gate, Leicester.
				Alderman E. L. Poulton, 107, Overstone Road, Northampton.
				Councillor D. Stanton, J.P., 6, Ecton Street, Northampton.
				Councillor A. Hammond, 2, Fancy Walk, Stafford.
Boot and Shoe Operatives, National Union.	12	29000	29 0 0	J. Gregory, 30, Wilson Street, Portland Square, Bristol.
				J. Buckle, 6, Coburg Street, Leeds.
				A. Smith, 34, Hamilton Green, Arbroath, N.B.
				J. Mason, 41, St. George's Street, Norwich.
				W. Thomas, 33, Goldsmith's Row, Hackney Road, London.
				R. Cort, 23, Cank Street, Leicester.
				K. M'Crae, 7, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.
Boot and Shoe Makers' Amalgamated Association.	2	4000	4 0 0	W. Chapman, 74, Scawfell Street, Hackney Road, London.
				D. C. Cummings, Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship-builders.	15	48000	49 0 0	W. Sharrocks, 42, Frances Street, Wolverhampton.

NAME OF SOCIETY REPRESENTED.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	Amount paid to Parliamentary Committee	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE DELEGATES.
			£ s. d.	
Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship-builders— <i>continued</i>.	..	..	..	J. H. Jose, 45, Court Road, Barry Dock, Mon. D. Petrie, 54, Pitt Street, Leith. J. Ferguson, 177, Main Street, Anderston, Glasgow. J. Bradley, 33, Howard Street, Harlepool. R. Watson, 15, Reshton Street, Everton, Liverpool. W. H. Johnson, 86, Mountpottinger Road, Belfast. J. Levitt, 3, Leslie Terrace, Fulwell, near Sunderland. T. Robson, 6, Kent Street, Jarrow-on-Tyne. H. Bush, 22, Neptune Road, Wallsend. T. Fish, 93, Mount Pleasant, Barrow-in-Furness. S. Fletcher, 5, Oxford Road, Dukinfield. A. Richards, 144, Malmesbury Road, Canning Town, London. A. McLeod, Renfrew.
Brassworkers, National Amalgamated	3	8675	9 0 0	W. J. Davis, 70, Lionel Street, Birmingham. W. C. McStocker, 54, Henley Street, Camp Hill, Birmingham. J. Scott, 62, New Bridge Street, Wolverhampton.
Brassfounders, Finishers, Copper-smiths, etc.	3	5555	6 0 0	T. Jeffers, 15, Belmont Rd., Liverpool. J. Wile, 47, Union Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. J. Whitehead, 16, Craighton Road, Govan, Glasgow.
Brassmoulders (Scottish)	1	560	1 0 0	W. Horn, 542, Rutherglen Road, Glasgow.
Bricklayers, Operative Society of ..	3	38000	38 0 0	A. Richards, 103, Hemingford Road, London, N. A. Simpson, Bk. 139, George Street, West Birmingham. J. Moody, 27, Robert Street, C.-on-M., Manchester.
Bricklayers, United Operative (Manchester Order).	2	4000	4 0 0	G. H. Clarke, 69, Hall St., Stockport. J. Milner, 6, Birking Place, Temple View Road, Leeds.
Builders' Labourers, United	2	10000	10 0 0	F. Kennedy, 4, Belmont Place, Chiswick. D. Haggerty, 6, Hungerford Street, Commercial Road, London, E.
Builders' Labourers' Federated Unions.	2	7568	8 0 0	P. Flanagan, 6, Beech Street, Hull. T. Stevens, 9, Crafton St., Leicester.
Butchers (Journeyman, etc.), Belfast	1	150	1 0 0	W. Terrins, 32, Ardmullin Street, Belfast.
Cabinet Makers' Alliance, etc., Association.	2	5000	5 0 0	J. O'Grady, 72, Finsbury Pavement, London. C. O'Hara, 17, Clyde Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester.
Cabinet Makers' Amalgamated Union.	1	2547	3 0 0	F. Smith, 43, Empress Road, Kensington, Liverpool.

NAME OF SOCIETY REPRESENTED.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	Amount paid to Parliamentary Committee	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE DELEGATES.
			£ s. d.	
Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Amalgamated Association.	14	26038	27 0 0	W. Mullin, J.P., 2a, Hodson's Court, Corporation Street, Manchester. A. Eidsforth, 2a, Hodson's Court, Corporation Street, Manchester. G. Jones, 2a, Hodson's Court, Corporation Street, Manchester. J. Kennedy, 2a, Hodson's Court, Corporation Street, Manchester. A. Edge, 77, St. George's Road, Bolton.
Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Amalgamated Association, Bolton and District.	..	..	*	J. J. Greenhalgh, 98, Bradshaw Brow, Bradshaw, near Bolton.
Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Amalgamated Association, Heywood.	..	..	*	G. Chatterton, J.P., 17, Market Street, Heywood.
Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Amalgamated Association, Hyde.	..	..	*	W. Gee, 144, George Street, Hyde.
Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Amalgamated Association, Oldham.	..	..	*	J. Dixon, 12, Waterworks Road, Oldham. W. J. Stocks, 18, Brown Street, Failsworth, near Oldham. M. Connolly, 108, Union Street, Oldham.
Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Amalgamated Association, South-East Lancashire.	..	..	*	W. H. Carr, 28, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. W. Collins, 82, Brierley Street, Stalybridge.
Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Amalgamated Assoc., Stockport.	..	..	*	F. Parker, 11, Wellington Street, Stockport.
Carmen's Trade Union, London ..	1	3800	4 0 0	W. Godfrey, 48, Idenden Cottages, Blackwall Lane, Greenwich, London. F. Chandler, J.P., 95, Brunswick Street, Ardwick Green, Manchester. W. Greig, Lily Bank, Well Street, Paisley. H. C. Priestley, 55, Hartley Road, Nottingham.
Carpenters' and Joiners' Amalgamated Society.	7	62000	62 0 0	I. Newton, 9, Dial Street, Liverpool. J. Cragg, 64, East Bond Street, Leicester. W. Randall, 7, Shorrolds' Road, Walham Green, Fulham, London. W. Walker, 83, Stratheden Street, Belfast.
Carpenters' and Joiners' Associated	1	9808	10 0 0	W. McIntyre, 30, Chambers Street, Edinburgh.
Carpenters' and Joiners' General Union.	3	7650	8 0 0	W. Mathin, J.P., 39, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool. A. W. Rayner, 40, Ingelow Road, Queen's Road, Battersea, London. J. Orford, 49, Belgrave Street, Wilton, Blackburn.
Carters and Lurrymens' Union ..	1	2300	3 0 0	J. Parr, 77, St. George's Road, Bolton.
Chain Makers and Strikers	1	980	1 0 0	C. Horner, New Town, Cradley Heath, Staffs.
Chainmakers' Association (Hammered).	1	650	1 0 0	E. A. Eveson, Summer Street, Lye, near Stourbridge.
Chainmakers' (Block)	1	240	1 0 0	T. Horner, Chester Road, Cradley Heath.
Cigar Makers' Mutual Association..	1	2000	2 0 0	B. Cooper, L.C.C., 60, Exmouth Street, Stepney, London.

* Paid through Amalgamation.

NAME OF SOCIETY REPRESENTED.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	Amount paid to Parliamentary Committee	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE DELEGATES.
Clothiers' Amalgamated Operative.	1	1400	£ s. d. 2 0 0	J. Young, 37, Fenton Street, Leeds.
Coachmakers, United Kingdom....	1	7000	7 0 0	G. T. Gibson, 16, Stanley Street, York.
Coal Trimmers', Cardiff, Penarth, etc.	1	1300	2 0 0	S. Fisher, 42, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff.
Cokemen and Labourers' Association (Durham).	1	3000	3 0 0	T. Duffy, 5, Murray Street, Stanley, R.S.O., Durham.
Compositors, London Society of ..	3	11300	12 0 0	Alderman C. W. Bowerman, 7-9, St. Bride Street, London, E.C. J. Galbraith, 8, Bank Buildings, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London. A. E. Holmes, 34, Woodville Road, Walthamstow, Essex.
Coopers' Mutual Association	2	5000	5 0 0	G. Dyeche, 266, Haminglow Road, North, Burton-on-Trent. J. V. Parr, 256, Falkner Street, Windsor, Liverpool.
Co-operative Smiths' Society	1	1000	1 0 0	J. Reavley, 9, Prospect Terrace, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
Deputies' Mutual Aid Association, Northumberland.	1	962	1 10 0	S. Coulthard, 5, Barrass Row, Seghill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Dock Labourers, National Union ..	6	12000	12 0 0	J. Sexton, 46, Hanover St., Liverpool. J. Mills, 173, Finniestone St., Glasgow. B. Havilan, 196, Finniestone Street, Glasgow. F. Kilkelly, 127, Derby Road, Bootle, Liverpool. A. Smith, 17, Mill Street, Taxteth, Liverpool. M. Connolly, 24, Park Street, Birkenhead.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers.	6	12000	12 0 0	B. Tillet, 425, Mile End Road, London, E. H. Orbell, 425, Mile End Road, London, E. J. Wignall, 56, Cromwell St., Swansea. R. Dommett, 13, Whites Terrace, Waun Win Road, Swansea. T. Menells, Dockers' Office, Plymouth Street, Swansea. W. Pugh, 18, Lakefield Place, Llanelly, South Wales.
Durham Colliery Mechanics	1	3000	3 0 0	J. W. Taylor, J.P., The Avenue, Durham.
Dyers, Amalgamated Society	1	4000	4 0 0	T. Warner, 17, Great Russell Street, Listerhills, Bradford.
Edge Tool Trade Society, Amalgamated.	1	263	1 0 0	S. Smith, 37, Foley Street, Wednesbury, Staffs.
Enginemen and Boilermen's Protection Association, National Federated.	2	13000	13 0 0	Councillor G. H. Copley, Gerard Road, Rotherham. J. Carter, 6, Long Acre, Castleford.
Enginemen, etc., National Amalgamated Union.	2	6177	7 0 0	H. Parker, Gerard Road, Rotherham. G. Wilson, Gerard Road, Rotherham.
Enginemen and Cranemen, National Amalgamated Society.	1	3735	4 0 0	J. Baker, 24, Victoria Avenue, Stockton-on-Tees.
Enginemen's Association, Northern United.	1	1400	2 0 0	J. Whitburn, 3, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Enginemen, etc., Durham County Colliery.	1	2140	3 0 0	W. H. Lambton, 26, Western Hill, Durham.
Enginekeepers' Mutual Protection Association, Scotland.	1	1816	2 0 0	T. B. Anderson, 1, Park Terrace, Uddingston, Glasgow.

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Engine Drivers, Firemen, etc., Amalgamated.	1	1000	£ s. d. 1 0 0	Councillor F. Thurston, 236, High Street, Poplar, London.
Enginemmen and Firemen, Derbyshire and Notts.	1	890	1 0 0	S. W. Rowarth, Thanet Street, Clay Cross.
Enginemmen's Association, Colliery Winding, South Wales.	1	283	1 0 0	T. Jones, 45, Perrot Street, Treharris, South Wales.
Farriers' National Amalgamated Society.	1	1250	2 0 0	W. H. Briggs, 7, Ashworth Street, Bury New Road, Manchester.
Fawcett Association	2	3000	3 0 0	W. B. Cheesman, 49, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. W. E. Clery, "Kirk Lynton," Sydenham Hill, London, S.E.
Felt Hatters, Journeymen	1	3100	4 0 0	T. Mallalieu, 96, Acres Bank, Denton, Manchester.
File Cutters (by hand), Birmingham District.	1	70	1 0 0	W. R. Tubb, Mogul Inn, Bordesley Street, Birmingham.
Fur Skin Dressers	1	286	1 0 0	J. H. Springall, 31, Darwin Street, Old Kent Road, London, S.E.
Flint Glass Makers, National	2	2396	3 0 0	J. J. Rudge, 196, Bradford Road, Manchester. W. Smith, 3, Dickson Street, Edinburgh.
Gas Workers and General Labourers	15	48000	48 0 0	Councillor W. Thorne, 214, Pentonville Road, King's Cross, London. Councillor T. Smith, 214, Pentonville Road, King's Cross, London. Councillor C. Sumner, 214, Pentonville Road, King's Cross, London. P. Curran, 214, Pentonville Road, King's Cross, London. J. B. Clynes, 176, Union Street, Oldham. J. L. B. Houghton, 96, Junction Street, Hulme, Manchester. J. Ovenden, 1, St. Thomas Street, Sunderland. W. Sherwood, 1, St. Thomas Street, Sunderland. H. Brabham, British Workman, New Street, Bristol. J. C. Smith, 9, Bond Place, Bond Street, Leeds. T. Leary, 2, Grosvenor Place, Church Street, Leeds. S. Lakin, 130, Corporation Street, Birmingham. T. H. Brooks, 180, Corporation Street, Birmingham. C. Bray, 77, Hope Street, Rotherham. G. Edwards, 53, James Street, Llanelly, South Wales.
Gas Workers, Brickmakers, and General Labourers.	2	3903	4 0 0	J. Gregory, 31, Couchman Road, Saltley, Birmingham. H. Simpson, 91, Phillimore Road, Birmingham.
Hollow Ware and Sanitary Pressers	1	3000	3 0 0	T. Pickin, 18, Wellington Rd., Hanley.
Hosiery Federation, National	2	2878	3 0 0	Councillor J. Holmes, Exchange Buildings, Rutland St., Leicester. H. Bassford, 21, Park Street, Heanon, Derbyshire.

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House and Ship Painters and Decorators Amalgamated Society.	1	10800	£ s. d. 11 0 0	G. M. Sunley, J.P., 15, Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester.
House Decorators and Painters, Amalgamated.	3	5240	6 0 0	E. C. Gibbs, Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, London. H. Newell, 130, Wickersby Road, Battersea, London. W. Bonner, 9, Parsonage Road, Southampton.
Iron Moulders, Associated	2	7305	8 0 0	J. M. Jack, J.P., 12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow. H. Bowie, 27, Elmfoot Street, Glasgow, S.S.
Iron Ore Miners and Quarrymen (Cumberland).	1	4000	4 0 0	J. Flynn, C.C., 22, High Street, Cleator Moor.
Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain.	3	8000	8 0 0	J. Cox, J.P., 6, Mount Pleasant, Darlington. J. Walsh, 6, Mount Pleasant, Darlington. B. Westwood, 6, Mount Pleasant, Darlington.
Iron Plate Trade Society, National	1	646	1 0 0	Councillor S. Webb, 12, Tividale St., Dudley Port, Tipton, Staffs.
Labour, National Amal. Union	7	23149	24 0 0	J. N. Bell, 4, Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. J. Brown, 5, Portland Street, Benwick, Newcastle-on-Tyne. J. Burns, 47, High Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne. J. Timlin, 23, Potter Street, Willington Quay, Newcastle-on-Tyne. R. Thirlaway, 52, Hotspur Street, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne. A. J. Bailey, 85, Nightingale Street, Darnell, Sheffield. Councillor E. McInnes, 165, Bloomfield Avenue, Belfast.
Labourers, Nat. Amalgamated Union	3	4200	5 0 0	H. W. Williams, 29, Rutland Street, Swansea. C. M. Stenner, 14, Corporation Road, Cardiff. J. Twooney, 28, Capel Crescent, Newport, Mon.
Labour Protection League	2	3000	3 0 0	A. Harris, 96, Neptune Street, Rotherhithe, London. C. Naves, 96, Neptune Street, Rotherhithe, London.
Lace Makers, Amalgamated Society..	3	3661	4 0 0	W. A. Appleton, Pembridge Street, Mount Street, Nottingham. J. Wright, 40, Fisher Street, Nottingham. J. D. Hindes, 7, Lake Street, Nottingham.
Lace Workers (Male) Auxiliary Society	1	450	1 0 0	G. Simpson, 75, Bramcote Street, Radford, Nottingham.
Life Assurance Agents, National....	1	1920	2 0 0	D. Sheard, 132, Great Ancoats Street, Manchester.
Lithographic Printers, Amalgamated Society.	1	3900	4 0 0	G. D. Kelley, J.P., 63, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.
London Saddle and Harness Makers	1	566	1 0 0	J. T. Morrison, 11, Maxwell Road, Fulham, London.

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Lithographic Artists, Designers, etc..	1	1000	£ s. d. 1 0 0	R. Barnes, 34, Moorside Street, Swinton, near Manchester.
Lock, Latch, and Keysmiths (Willenhall).	1	950	1 0 0	Councillor C. Loats, Gipsy Lane, Willenhall.
Lock and Keysmiths (Wolverhampton).	1	506	1 0 0	E. Day, 8, Paul Street, Penn Road, Wolverhampton.
Locksmiths (Walsall and District)..	1	120	1 0 0	G. Howard, Gipsy Lane, Willenhall.
Lock and Keysmiths (Birmingham).	1	120	1 0 0	I. Small, 190, Leicester Street, Whitmore Reans, Wolverhampton.
Machine Workers, United	1	3963	4 0 0	Councillor M. Arrandale, J.P., 24, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.
Machine and General Labourers ..	1	2000	2 0 0	S. Fielding, 77, St. George's Road, Bolton.
Metal Wire and Tube Makers	1	1705	2 0 0	J. Cuthbertson, 1, Tenby Street, Birmingham.
Millsawyers, Wood Cutting, Machinists, etc.	1	4400	5 0 0	T. Park, 40, Brunswick Street, Ardwick, Manchester.
Musicians' Amalgamated Union ..	2	3300	4 0 0	J. B. Williams, 1, Stockton Street, Moss Side, Manchester. J. Littlejohn, 58, Mansell Terrace, Swansea.
Miners' Association (Forest of Dean)	2	3000	3 0 0	G. H. Rowlinson, Miners' Office, Cinderford. G. Barnard, Drybrook, Gloucestershire B. Pickard, M.P., Miners' Offices, Barnsley. S. Woods, Rose Villas, Brynn, Wigan. T. Ashton, J.P., 925, Ashton Old Road, Manchester. E. Edwards, J.P., Miners' Offices, Burslem. E. Cowey, Elm Cottage, Crofton, Wakefield. W. Parrott, Myrtle Villa, Huddersfield Road, Barnsley. J. Wadsworth, Miners' Institute, Hoyland Common, Barnsley. F. Hall, Miners' Offices, Barnsley. H. Smith, Miners' Offices, Barnsley. J. Walsh, Miners' Offices, Barnsley. R. Isherwood, J.P., 103, Elliott Street, Tyldesley, Manchester. T. Glover, J.P., 56, Bickerstoffe, St. Helens, Lancashire.
Miners' Federation of Gt. Britain ..	64	240000	240 0 0	T. Greenall, 23, Frazer Street, Pendlebury, Manchester. S. Walsh, Downall Green, nr. Wigan. S. Urmston, Farnworth, nr. Bolton. W. Fishwick, Boothstown, nr. Manchester. J. Hilton, Tyldesley, nr. Manchester. J. Coan, Leigh, Lancashire. T. Reid, Haydock, St. Helens, Lancashire. W. Johnson, Bedworth, Nuneaton. A. Stanley, West Hill, Hednesford. B. Dean, J.P., 57, Barnes Street, Walsall. T. Mansell, Miners' Hall, Great Bridge, Tipton. W. Latham, Dorrington Wood, Oaken-gates, Salop. J. Haslam, J.P., Miners' Offices, Chesterfield.

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			£ s. d.	<p>W. E. Harvey, Miners' Offices, Chesterfield. J. Martin, Miners' Offices, Chesterf'd H. Ashford, Miners' Offices, Chesterf'd J. G. Hancock, Miners' Offices, New Basford, Nottingham. A. Stewart, Miners' Offices, New Basford, Nottingham. T. Rowland, Hucknall, Nottingham. W. Williamson, Langley Mill, Notts. W. Whitefield, Summer Hill, St. George's, Bristol. G. Watts, St. George's, Bristol. S. Brain, Warmley, near Bristol. S. H. Whitehouse, Miners' Offices, Radstock, near Bath. J. Toyn, 17, Ruby Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea. A. Sharp, 77, Senhouse Street, Maryport, Cumberland. E. Hughes, 2, Linden Villas, Gerald Street, Wrexham. D. Jones, Flynongroell, Flintshire. R. Brown, 37, Muirpark, Eskbank, Scotland. J. Weir, Miners' Offices, Dunfermline, Scotland. J. Robertson, Miners' Offices, Hamilton, Scotland. P. Muir, Miners' Offices, Dabry, Ayrshire, Scotland. J. Murdock, Avondale Terrace, Uddingston, Glasgow. R. Smillie, Larkhall, Scotland. W. Abraham, M.P., Pentre, Pontypridd. W. Brace, Miners' Agent, Abertillery. T. Richards, Beaufort, Mon. B. Davis, Miners' Agent, Pentre, Rhondda. D. Evans, 1, Thomas Street, Pentre, Rhondda. E. Fleming, 2, Board Schools, Hafod, near Pontypridd. J. Manning. T. D. Isaac. D. Beynon. J. Winstone. W. Harris. A. Onions. E. Thomas. J. Griffiths, Maesteg, South Wales. J. Norman, Radstock, Bath. J. Thomas, Pontyrhyl, South Wales. D. Thomas, Pencoed, Bridgend, South Wales. E. David, Blaengaaw, South Wales.</p>
Miners' Federation of Gt. Britain— <i>continued.</i>	..	..	..
Navvies, Builders' Labourers, and General Labourers.	2	5000	5 0 0	<p>J. Ward, 12G, Elmsleigh Road, Wandsworth, London. H. C. Bye, 66, Leonard Street, Burslem, Staffs.</p>
Nut and Bolt Makers' Amalgamated	1	500	1 0 0	<p>W. Bird, 12, Southfield Avenue, Routon Park, Birmingham.</p>

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Patternmakers' United	2	4703	5 0 0	W. Mosses, 108, Elliscombe Road, Old Charlton, Kent. Councillor D. Fulton, 29, Elderpark Street, Govan, Glasgow.
Plasterers' National Association....	2	10719	11 0 0	W. Anderson, 18, Hartington Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne. W. Bird, 4, Popham Street, Islington, London.
Plate and Machine Moulders, Amal.	1	689	1 0 0	S. Howard, 148, Roundthorn Road, Oldham.
Plumbers, United Operative	2	11000	11 0 0	W. Guider, 106, Mill Street, Bradford, Manchester. A. Bidder, 15, Princess St., Swansea.
Postmen's Federation	2	23180	24 0 0	H. T. Gardner, 80, Frederick Street, Holloway, London. W. H. Miles, 3, Penmaen Terrace, Swansea.
Postal Clerks' Association, United Kingdom.	1	3270	4 0 0	J. W. Taylor, 17, Hodges St., Wigan.
Postal Telegraph Clerks' Association	2	5000	5 0 0	C. H. Garland, 12, Newgate Street, London. C. E. Hall, 82, Annfield Road, Liverpool.
Power Loom Overlookers' General Association.	2	3995	4 0 0	J. Sidebotham, Arnside, Droylsden, Lancs. W. Eastham, 221, St. Paul's Road, Preston.
Printers' and Transferrers' Trade Society.	1	2000	2 0 0	N. Parkes, 72, Slater Street, Burslem.
Printers' Assistants, Operative	1	2000	2 0 0	C. Smith, 6 and 7, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.
Printers' Warehousemen, National Amalgamated.	1	1500	2 0 0	A. Evans, 53, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, London.
Quarrymen's Union, North Wales	2	3000	3 0 0	D. R. Daniel, Fourcrosses, Chwilog, R.S.O., North Wales. W. H. Williams, 1, Turf Square, Carnarvon, North Wales.
Railway Servants, Amalgamated Society.	6	62023	63 0 0	R. Bell, M.P., 72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. E. Garrity, 72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. H. T. Simmons, 105, Bagley Road, Sheffield. J. Slevin, 90, James Street, Dublin. W. Hudson, 15, Synnott Place, Dublin. M. Taylor, 36, Adswood Lane, East, Stockport.
Railway Workers, General Union..	1	5000	5 0 0	T. Lowth, 42, Oxford Street, Manchester.
Salt, etc., Workers and General Labourers.	1	1700	2 0 0	W. Gillett, 370, Station Rd., Winsford.
Salt Workers, Amalgamated, Northwich.	1	997	1 0 0	W. Yarwood, 8, Chapel Street, Wincham, Northwich.

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Shipwrights, Associated	4	18526	10 0 0	A. Wilkie, 8, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Councillor J. Jenkins, J.P., "The Laurels," Grange Gardens, Cardiff. Councillor W. G. Millington, J.P., 3, Argyle Street, Hull. R. Johns, 45, Bell Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks.	1	9000	9 0 0	E. Honney, 68, Rosaline Road, Fulham, S.W.
Silversmiths, Sheffield.....	1	120	1 0 0	W. Rean, 50, Daniel Hill Street, Walkley, Sheffield.
Silver and Metal Smiths, etc.	1	1000	1 0 0	C. Hobson, J.P., Acorn Villa, Alpine Road, Sheffield.
Silversmiths and Electro-Plate Workers.	1	350	1 0 0	R. Ricketts, 141, Lichfield Road, Aston, Birmingham.
Silver and Electro-Plate Workers, Sheffield.	1	140	1 0 0	O. A. Binney, 106, Spencer Road, Heeley, Sheffield.
Silversmiths' Trade Protection, Sheffield.	1	603	1 0 0	H. Johnson, 21, Chatwin Street, Crookesmoor, Sheffield.
Smiths and Strikers (United Kingdom).	2	4184	5 0 0	G. Ashcroft, 21, Manor Street, Ardwick, Manchester. J. L. Younger, Fairfield, Stockton-on-Tees.
Smiths and Hammermen United..	1	1000	1 0 0	J. Shea, 31, Abinger Road, Deptford, London.
Spinners' Operative Amalgamated Association.	9	19310	20 0 0	T. Ashton, J.P., Spinners' Office, Rock Street, Oldham. S. Sidebottom, 34, High Street, Stalybridge. J. Thomasson, 3, Blossom Street, Great Ancoast Street, Manchester. J. Whitehead, 3, Blossom Street, Great Ancoast Street, Manchester.
Spinners' Operative Amalgamated Association (Ashton-under-Lyne).	..	..	*	W. Marsland, 65, Old Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Spinners' Operative Amalgamated Association (Blackburn).	..	..	*	W. Hall, 8, Bindle Street, Blackburn.
Spinners' Operative Amalgamated Association (Hyde).	..	..	*	J. Heginbotham, 44, Higher Henry Street, Hyde.
Spinners' Operative Amalgamated Association (Oldham).	..	..	*	W. Millar, 19, Bolton Street, Oldham. R. Taylor, 123, Trafalgar Street, Oldham.
Spinners' Operative Association (Bolton).	3	4000	4 0 0	A. H. Gill, 77, St. George's Road, Bolton. J. Davies, 15, Rishton Lane, Great Lever, Bolton. T. Thorpe, 20, Hamilton Road, Ather-ton, Manchester.
Steam Engine Makers.....	1	8900	9 0 0	J. Swift, J.P., Market Buildings, Thomas Street, Manchester.
Steam Fishing Vessels' Engineers, etc. (Grimsby).	1	950	1 0 0	T. Carruthers, 42, Blundell Street, New Cleethorpes, Grimsby.
Steam Trawlers' Engineers, etc. (Humber).	1	700	1 0 0	J. G. Runnacles, 65 & 67, West Dock Avenue, Hull.
Steel Smelters, British Amalgamated	5	10183	11 0 0	Councillor J. Hodge, 38, Bignor Street, Cheetham, Manchester. T. Griffiths, 35, Eastland Road, Neath. J. Millard, Pencil Green, Llansamlet, R.S.O., Glamorganshire.

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Steel Smelters, British Amalgamated —continued.	£ s. d. ..	{ H. J. Hewlett, 31, Hunter Street, Briton Ferry. G. Lewis, 1, Gethin Terrace, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire. Councillor J. Cronin, 144, West Regent Street, Glasgow. J. Boyles, 144, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Steel and Iron Workers, Amalgamated Society.	4	10000	10 0 0	{ J. Prentice, Kinsalyn Place, Craigsneck, nr. Motherwell. J. Luke, 3, Drunnother Mansions, Parkhead, Glasgow.
Steelworkers' National Association.	1	2000	2 0 0	G. Beadle, Horwell House, Harrogate, Darlington.
Stevedores' Labour Protection League.	2	4000	4 0 0	{ Alderman J. Anderson, 118, Abbott Road, Poplar, London. J. B. Ruark, 45, Chauntler Road, Custom House, London.
Stonemasons' Operative Society ..	2	20016	21 0 0	{ P. Weighill, 15, Argyle Street, King's Cross, London. T. J. Cooper, 2, Rectory Gardens, Rectory Grove, Old Town, Clapham, London.
Stove Grate Workers, National....	1	2000	2 0 0	W. Knowles, Effingham Street, Rotherham.
Table Blade Forgers and Strikers ..	1	200	1 0 0	Councillor W. F. Wardley, 3, Ivy Grove, Crooksmoor Rd., Sheffield.
Tailors' Amalgamated Society	3	15000	15 0 0	{ T. A. Flynn, 415, Oxford Street, Manchester. C. Madden, Bolton House, 48, Blenheim Road, Walthamstow, London.
Tailors' Amalgamated, London, West End Branch.	..	..	..	Alderman W. Rines, 39, Inglew Road, Queen's Road, Battersea, London.
Tailors' Machinists and Pressers' Union, Jewish, Leeds.	1	1000	1 0 0	L. Elstein, 25, Enfield Avenue, Leeds.
Tailors, etc., Jewish (Manchester) ..	1	1000	1 0 0	D. Policoff, 19, Pemberton Street, Hightown, Manchester.
Tin-Plate Workers, National Amalgamated.	1	5814	6 0 0	J. Walsh, 11, Covert Road, Tooting, London.
Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association	1	1700	2 0 0	T. Phillips, Cleveland Buildings, Llanelly, Carmarthen.
Toolmakers, Engineers, Machinists, etc.	1	1923	2 0 0	A. H. Betts, 27, Hanover Street, St. Luke's Road, Birmingham. J. H. Smith, 5, Lomey Town, Cradley Heath.
Trades' Federation (Midland Counties).	4	7000	7 0 0	{ Councillor T. Titch, Unity Villa, Sydney Road, Cradley Heath. Councillor W. Millerchip, 116, Paragon Street, Walsall. T. Jones, 167, Dudley Road, Wolverhampton.
Tramway, Hackney Carriage, etc., Employés.	2	11000	11 0 0	{ Councillor G. Jackson, J.P., 7, The Crescent, Salford. Councillor Tootill, Westward House, Tonge, Bolton.
Typographical Association.....	4	16000	16 0 0	{ A. W. Jones, 312, Deansgate, Manchester. O. Waddington, 26, Swayfield Avenue, Longsight, Manchester. F. Askew, 37, St. Hilda Street, Hull. H. B. Davies, 1, Short Street, St. Thomas, Swansea.

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			£ s. d.	
Typographical Association (Scottish)	2	3750	4 4 0	{ W. Fyfe, 3, Comely Bank Avenue, Edinburgh. R. Lockhart, 40, North Richmond Street, Edinburgh.
Typographical Association (Glasgow)	1	1521	3 3 0	W. M'Intyre, 123, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow.
Typographical Assoc. (Edinburgh)..	1	1124	2 0 0	A. C. Barrie, 7, Hursthill Terrace, Edinburgh.
United Overmens' Society	1	950	1 0 0	T. Edwards, Sneyd Green, near Burslem.
Upholsterers' Amalgamated Union	1	2600	3 0 0	R. W. Jones, 30, Burrows Road, Kensal Rise, London.
Vellum (Account Book) Binders ..	1	560	1 0 0	H. Gillman, 45, Huntspill Street, Lower Tooting, London.
Weavers, Northern Counties Amalgamated.	37	82000	82 0 0	{ W. H. Wilkinson, Ewbank Chambers, Accrington. W. Melling, 77, St. George's Road, Bolton. J. Cross, 1, Clayton St., Blackburn. A. Hartley, Weavers' Offices, Burnley. J. Whittaker, Weavers' Offices, Burnley. J. H. Bullen, 48, Derby Street, Blackburn. J. Kay, 52, Haslingden Road, Blackburn.
Weavers, Northern Counties Amalgamated, Accrington.	..	..	*	H. Heap, 163, Wellington Street, Accrington.
Weavers, Northern Counties Amalgamated, Blackburn.	..	..	*	{ J. Bond, 103, Infirmary Street, Blackburn. J. Dean, 131, Alker Street, Blackburn. J. Whittaker, 9, Kew Garden Street, Blackburn. J. T. Howorth, 29, Taylor Street, Blackburn.
Weavers, Northern Counties Amalgamated, Bolton.	..	..	*	{ J. Ainscow. R. Rosbottom. D. Holmes, J.P., 11, Lawn Street, Burnley.
Weavers, Northern Counties Amalgamated, Burnley.	..	..	*	{ J. Markham, Weavers' Offices, Burnley. A. Latham, Weavers' Offices, Burnley. J. Mills, Textile Hall, Bury. H. Horrocks, Textile Hall, Bury. J. Wilson, 91, Brook Street, Chorley.
Weavers, Northern Counties Amalgamated, Bury and Radcliffe.	..	..	*	J. T. Wolstenholme, 20, Milton Street, Oswaldtwistle.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Chorley.	..	..	*	J. Walley, 2, Hull Street, Colne.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Church.	..	..	*	{ D. J. Shackleton, J.P., 25, Victoria Street, Darwen. T. Walkden, Weavers' Office, Darwen.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Colne.	..	..	*	{ F. Nuttall, 40, Railway Terrace, Gt. Harwood, Lancashire. J. W. Ogden, Weavers' Office, Heywood.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Darwen.	..	..	*	{ R. Barber, Weavers' Office, Heywood. T. Lloyd, 14, Hamnet Street, Hyde.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Gt. Harwood.	..	..	*	{ R. Parkinson, 1, North Street, Nelson. J. Bresse, 1, North Street, Nelson.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Heywood and Castleton.	..	..	*
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Hyde.	..	..	*
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Nelson.	..	..	*

*Paid through Amalgamation.

NAME OF SOCIETY REPRESENTED.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	Amount paid to Parliamentary Committee	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE DELEGATES.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, N.E. District.	..	..	£ s. d. *	A. Sturkie, 8, White Ash Lane, Oswaldtwistle.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Oldham.	..	..	..	{ A. Birtles, Weavers' Institute, Oldham. Emma Turner, Weavers' Institute, Oldham.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Padiham.	..	..	..	{ H. C. Jackson, 66, Victoria Road, Padiham. D. Kay, 9, Dean Street, Padiham.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Preston.	..	..	..	J. Woolley, Weavers' Institute, Lancaster Road, South Preston.
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated, Sadden.	..	..	..	R. Townend, 13, Strait Lane, Rend, via Blackburn.
Weavers' Association, Wigan and District.	1	500	1 0 0	Helen Silcock, 140, Heysham Road, Southport.
Weavers' and Textile Workers' General Union.	1	1100	2 0 0	A. Gee, 13, Quarmby Road, Cliffe End, Longwood, Huddersfield.
Weavers' and Textile Workers' General Union, Bradford.	1	200	1 0 0	W. H. Drew, 38, Drewton Street, Bradford.
Weavers' and Textile Workers' General Union, Heavy Woollen District.	1	750	1 0 0	Ben Turner, Weavers' Office, Batley.
Watermen, Lightermen, etc., Society.	1	4000	4 0 0	Alderman H. Gosling, 22, West Square, Southwark, S.E.
Watermen, etc., Association, Upper Mersey.	1	1000	1 0 0	E. Gatley, Union Buildings, High Street, Runcorn.
Watermen's Association, Weaver ..	1	385	1 0 0	R. U. Stubbs, Rylands, Weaver Street, Winsford.
Workmen's Association, Dalton ..	1	1000	1 0 0	J. Myers, Fair View, Dalton-in-Furness.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

American Federation of Labour ..	..	..	..	{ D. J. Keefe, 411, Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Chicago, Ill. E. F. O'Rourke, <i>Herald</i> Composing Rooms, New York.
Co-operative Union Limited .....	..	..	..	{ J. Price, 36, Abertillery Road, Blaina, South Wales. J. C. Gray, J.P., Co-operative Union, Long Millgate, Manchester.

* Paid through Amalgamation

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INCOME,

For Year ending August 17th, 1901.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Balance from Huddersfield Congress..	1528	6	4	Brought forward	1742	8	4
Amalgamated Electro-Plate Operatives, per J. Whittle.....	1	0	0	Scottish Typographical Association, per J. White	4	4	0
Amalgamated Journeymen Felt Hatters, per T. Mallalieu.....	4	0	0	Amalgamated Watermen and Lighter- men, per H. Gosling.....	4	0	0
Mutual Association of Journeymen Coopers, per G. Dyche	5	0	0	Miners' Federation of Great Britain, per E. Edwards.....	240	0	0
Women Employed in Bookbinding, per Miss Whyte.....	1	0	0	Bookbinders and Machine Rulers' Con- solidated Union, per J. Kelly	4	0	0
Associated Shipwrights' Society, per A. Wilkie.....	19	0	0	Operative Bricklayers, per J. Batchelor	38	0	0
Power Loom Carpet Weavers, per J. Poutney	2	2	0	United Builders' Labourers, per W. Stevenson	10	0	0
United Kingdom Coach Makers, per J. G. Waldron	7	0	0	Amalgamated Lace Pattern Beaders, per H. Bartlett	1	1	0
Amalgamated Lithographic Printers, per G. D. Kelley	4	0	0	Mutual Cigar Makers, per W. Caiger ..	2	0	0
United Kingdom Smiths and Strikers, per G. Ashcroft	5	0	0	United Patternmakers, per W. Mosses ..	5	0	0
Operative Cotton Spinners' Provident Association, per A. H. Gill	4	0	0	Durham Co. Colliery Enginemmen, per B. Charlton	3	0	0
Edge Tool Grinders, per A. Tonks	1	0	0	Amalgamated Tramway, etc., Employés, per G. T. Jackson	11	0	0
Amalgamated Gas Workers, &c., per R. Toller	4	0	0	Chain Makers and Strikers, per T. Sitch	1	0	0
Amalgamated Clothiers, per J. Young ..	2	0	0	National Hosiery Federation, per J. Holmes.....	3	0	C
General Power Loom Overlookers, per J. Sidebotham	4	0	0	National Boot and Shoe Operatives, per W. B. Hornidge	29	0	0
National Amalgamated Brass Workers, per W. J. Davis	9	0	0	Amalgamated House Decorators and Painters, per E. C. Gibbs.....	6	0	0
National Amalgamated Metal Wire and Tube Makers, per W. J. Davis	2	0	0	National Operative Plasterers, per M. Deller	11	0	0
Amalgamated Musicians, per J. B. Williams	4	0	0	Upper Mersey Waterman, per E. Gatley	1	0	0
Hollow Ware and Sanitary Pressers, per T. Pickin	3	0	0	Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, per D. C. Cummings.....	49	0	0
Amalgamated Operative Cotton Spinners, per J. Mawdsley	20	0	0	National Dock Labours, per J. Sexton ..	12	0	0
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, per F. Chandler	62	0	0	Birmingham District Amalgamated Bakers, per C. Gibbs.....	1	0	0
Barge Builders, per W. C. Steadman....	1	0	0	Amalgamated Machine and General Labourers, per R. Tootill.....	2	0	0
Dalton and District Workmen, per J. Myers	1	0	0	United Operative Plumbers, per G. B. Cherry	11	0	0
Northern United Engineers, per J. Whit- burn	2	0	0	Northwich Salt Works, per W. Yarwood	1	0	0
Operative Stonemasons, per W. Hancock	20	0	0	Midland Counties Trades' Federation, per J. Taylor	7	0	0
Friendly Society of Ironfounders, per J. Maddison	19	0	0	Glasgow Typographical Society, per A. Adams	3	3	0
Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Pro- tection League, per J. Anderson.....	4	0	0	Lock and Latch Makers, per E. Day....	1	0	0
Federation of Salt Workers, per W. Gillett	2	0	0	Steam Engine Makers, per J. Swift.....	9	0	0
National Stove Grate Workers, per W. Knowles	2	0	0	Amalgamated Steel and Iron Workers, per J. Cronin	10	0	0
				General Railway Workers, per T. Lowth	5	0	0
				Associated Iron and Steel Workers, per J. Cox	8	0	0
				Plate and Machine Moulders, per S. Howard	1	0	0
Carried forward.....	1742	8	4	Carried forward.....	2235	16	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2235	16	4
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers, per B. Tillett	12	0	0
Silver and Electro-Plate Finishers, per O. A. Binney	1	0	0
Amalgamated Upholsterers, per L. Leckie	3	0	0
Northumberland Deputies' Mutual Aid Association, per S. Coulthard	1	10	0
National Amalgamated Tin-Plate Workers, per H. Reckitt	6	0	0
National Amalgamated Enginemn, Cranemen, etc., per G. H. Copley,....	7	0	0
National Amalgamated Enginemn, Boilermen, etc., per H. A. Mitchley ..	4	0	0
Fawcett Association, per H. Groves	3	0	0
Amalgamated Railway Servants, per R. Bell	63	0	0
Northern Counties' Weavers, per W. H. Wilkinson	82	0	0
Amalgamated Card and Blowing Room Operatives, per W. Mullin	27	0	0
British Steel Smelters, per J. Hodge....	11	0	0
United Machine Workers, per M. Arrandale	4	0	0
Bedstead Workmen's Association, per W. Mills	3	10	0
Amalgamated Operative Bakers and Confectioners, per H. Emery	5	0	0
Amalgamated Operative Bakers and Confectioners (Staffordshire District), per H. Emery	1	0	0
River Weaver Watermen, per R. W. Stubbs	1	0	0
Amalgamated Cabinet Makers, per F. Smith	3	0	0
United Brassfounders, Turners, etc., per T. Jeffries.....	6	0	0
Gas Workers and General Labourers, per W. Thorne	48	0	0
Fur Skin Dressers, per G. Miller	1	0	0
British Plate, Spoon, etc., Filers, per W. Kean	1	0	0
Typographical Association, per A. W. Jones	16	0	0
Table Blade Forgers, per W. F. Wardley ..	1	0	0
Bradford Weavers and Textile Workers, per Miss Varley	1	0	0
National Amalgamated Union of Labourers, per J. N. Bell.....	24	0	0
Amalgamated Beamers, Twisters, etc., per W. C. Robinson	4	0	0
National Federated Enginemn, etc., per G. H. Copley	13	0	0
London Lithographic Printers, per G. Schofield	1	0	0
National Amalgamated Locksmiths (Wilenhall), per C. Loat	1	0	0
United Operative Bricklayers (Manchester Unity), per G. H. Clarke	4	0	0
Amalgamated Boot and Shoe Makers, per K. M'Crae	4	0	0
Heavy Woollen District Weavers, etc., per B. Turner	1	0	0
Amalgamated Jewish Tailors, etc., per S. Freedman	1	0	0
Associated Carpenters and Joiners, per W. McIntyre	10	0	0
National Shop Assistants, etc., per J. Macpherson.....	9	0	0

Carried forward.....2619 16 4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2619	16	4
Amalgamated General Toolmakers, etc., per W. F. Beston	2	0	0
London Society of Compositors, per C. W. Bowerman	12	0	0
Vellum Account Book Binders, per A. Goodhew	1	0	0
Amalgamated Association of Pressmen, per W. O. Peacock.....	2	2	0
Amalgamated Co-operative Employés, per A. Hewitt	7	0	0
Postal Telegraph Clerks' Association, per T. McKinney	5	0	0
Printers' Warehousemen, Cutters, &c., per A. Pearson	2	0	0
Amalgamated Lace Makers, per W. A. Appleton	4	0	0
National Amalgamated Nut and Bolt Makers, per J. Taylor	1	0	0
United Engine Keepers' Mutual Protection Association, per T. Whitefield ...	2	0	0
Midland Bleachers, Dyers, etc., per G. Robinson	1	0	0
Co-operative Smiths, per T. Hetherington ..	1	0	0
National Life Assurance Agents, per D. Sheard	2	0	0
Durham Colliery Mechanics, per J. Taylor ..	3	0	0
Amalgamated Mill Sawyers, per T. Park ..	5	0	0
London Saddle and Harness Makers, per J. T. Morrison	1	0	0
United Firemen, Dippers, &c., per T. Edwards	1	0	0
Postmen's Federation, per A. F. Harris	24	0	0
Printers and Transferers' Trade Protection Society, per M. Parkes.....	2	0	0
Forest of Dean Labour Association, per G. H. Rawlinson.....	3	0	0
National House and Ship Painters, per G. M. Sunley	11	0	0
Amalgamated Tailors, per T. A. Flynn..	15	0	0
Auxiliary Male Lace Workers, per G. Simpson	1	0	0
British Labour, Amalgamated, per T. Fox ..	1	0	0
United Society of Brushmakers, per J. Draper.....	2	0	0
Amalgamated Anchorsmiths, per J. R. Smith	1	0	0
Federated Builders' Labourers, per P. Flanagan	8	0	0
Belfast Journeymen Butchers, per J. Sykes	1	0	0
National Prudential Assurance Agents, per W. H. Francis	2	0	0
Amalgamated Carters and Lurreymen, per J. Parr	3	0	0
Durham Cokemen's Association, per J. Ogg	3	0	0
Amalgamated Engine Drivers and Firemen, per F. Thurston	1	0	0
Grimsby Steam Fishing Vessel Engineers, etc., per J. Collins	1	0	0
Humber Steam Trawler Engineers, etc., per J. G. Runnacles	1	0	0
National Flint Glass Makers, per J. H. Walker	3	0	0
Edinburgh Typographical Association, per A. Ross	2	0	0
London Carmen, per S. March	4	0	0

Carried forward.....2760 18 4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2760	18	4
Amalgamated Bakers, etc. (South Wales District), per H. Williams	1	0	0
Scottish Brass Moulders, per W. Horn..	1	0	0
National Amalgamated Labourers' Union, per H. W. Williams	5	0	0
Cardiff, etc., Coal Trimmers, per S. Fisher	2	0	0
South Wales Colliery Winding Engine-men, per T. Jones	1	0	0
Birmingham and District Lock and Key Smiths, per I. Small	1	0	0
General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, per W. Matkin	8	0	0
General Union of Weavers and Textile Workers, per A. Gee	2	0	0
Operative Printers' Assistants, per E. Smith	2	0	0
Derbyshire and Notts. Enginemmen, etc., per S. Rowarth	1	0	0
National Iron Plate Trade Society, per S. Webb	1	0	0
National Steel Workers' Association, per G. Beadle	2	0	0
Carried forward	2787	18	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2787	18	4
North Wales Quarrymen, per D. R. Daniel	3	0	0
Wigan and District Power Loom Weavers, per W. Taylor	1	0	0
United Kingdom Postal Clerks' Association, per J. Swetenham	4	0	0
Sheffield Silversmiths' Trade Society, per W. Bagshaw	1	0	0
Silver and Britannia Metal Smiths, per J. Wood	1	0	0
Labour Protection League, per A. Harris	3	0	0
Hammered Chain Makers, per J. H. Smith	1	0	0
Birmingham and District File Cutters, per W. R. Tubb	1	0	0
Yorkshire Blanket Raisers, per H. Holdsworth	1	0	0
Amalgamated Lock, Latch, and Key Smiths, per C. Leat	1	0	0
National Amalgamated Farriers, per W. H. Briggs	2	0	0
	2806	18	4



BALANCE SHEET

OF THE

Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee,

From August 20th, 1900, to August 17th, 1901.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance from Huddersfield Congress	1528	6 4	By Standing Orders Committee, Auditors, Tellers, Scrutineers, Doorkeepers, Messengers, Hall Fittings, etc., Huddersfield Congress	60	11 8
„ Total Subscriptions received up to August 17th, 1901	1148	10 0	„ Parliamentary and Sub-Committees (including travelling expenses)	438	11 9
„ Sale of Congress Reports	177	19 10	„ Co-operative Joint Committees, Sub-Committees, and special delegations	41	14 8
„ Delegates' Fees	203	10 0	„ Printing, Stationery, etc. (including Congress Reports, 1899 and 1900)	707	0 11
„ Received from Trades on account of Taff Vale Railway Appeal and Belfast Butchers' Appeal	236	12 0	„ Rent of Offices	40	0 0
„ Received from Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe and Co., Solicitors, <i>re</i> Lyons' and Wilkins' Case	85	0 0	„ General Office Expenditure	31	14 6
„ Amounts deposited by the following in regard to disputes between Societies, viz. :—			„ American Delegation (Messrs. Curran and Weir)	120	0 0
Amal. Stevedores' Society	20	0 0	„ Extra Grant by Parliamentary Committee	15	0 0
Amal. Cabinet Makers	20	0 0	„ Presents to Fraternal Delegates and Expenses (including Hotel Bills)	36	0 1
United Kingdom Smiths and Strikers	20	0 0	„ Parliamentary Bills and Paper for Session	16	10 0
Journeyman Brassfounders, &c.	20	0 0	„ Press Cutting Agency, Subscriptions	5	5 0
„ Received from Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Union, Cost of Investigation	10	5 0	„ Paid Belfast Butchers' Appeal Case	75	0 0
„ Received from Amalgamated Cabinet Makers, part Cost of Investigation	5	5 4	„ Cost Special Conference (Memorial Hall)	15	10 0
			„ Westminster Palace Hotel (Room)	2	12 6
			„ Postage, Telegrams, Parcels, etc.	25	4 5
			„ Newspapers, Time Tables, etc., from March, 1899	7	0 8
			„ Honorarium to Standing Counsel	52	10 0
			„ Secretary's Salary (as per vote of Congress)	300	0 0
			„ Treasurer's Salary ditto	15	0 0
			„ Returned Deposit to Amalgamated Stevedores	20	0 0
			Balance	1450	2 4
	£3475	8 6		£3475	8 6

Audited and found correct,

September 5th, 1901.

WM. H. WILKINSON, }
WILLIAM PARROTT, } *Auditors.*

MEETINGS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

From 7th September, 1900, to 31st August, 1901.

1900.

September 7th { J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
W. Mullin
D. Holmes
E. Cowey
W. Thorne
C. Hobson
A. Wilkie
W. J. Davis
R. Knight
C. W. Bowerman
The Secretary.

October 16th { J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
W. Mullin
C. W. Bowerman
E. Cowey
D. Holmes
W. Thorne
A. Wilkie
W. J. Davis
The Secretary.

October 17th { C. Hobson
J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
W. Mullin
E. Cowey
D. Holmes
W. Thorne
C. W. Bowerman
A. Wilkie
W. J. Davis
The Secretary.

December 3rd { A. Wilkie
W. C. Steadman
W. Thorne
C. Hobson
J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
E. Cowey
D. Holmes
W. J. Davis
R. Knight
C. W. Bowerman
W. Mullin
The Secretary.

December 4th { A. Wilkie
C. Hobson
J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
D. Holmes
E. Cowey
C. W. Bowerman
W. Mullin
W. Thorne
W. J. Davis
R. Knight
W. C. Steadman
The Secretary.

1901.

February 12th { W. J. Davis
J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
E. Cowey
C. Hobson
A. Wilkie
D. Holmes
W. Thorne
W. Mullin
C. W. Bowerman
R. Knight
The Secretary.

February 13th { W. J. Davis
J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
E. Cowey
C. Hobson
A. Wilkie
R. Knight
W. Thorne
D. Holmes
W. Mullin
C. W. Bowerman
The Secretary.

February 14th { W. J. Davis
J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
D. Holmes
E. Cowey
W. Thorne
C. Hobson
A. Wilkie
W. Mullin
C. W. Bowerman
R. Knight
The Secretary.

February 15th { J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
R. Knight
E. Cowey
D. Holmes
W. Thorne
C. Hobson
A. Wilkie
W. J. Davis
W. Mullin
C. W. Bowerman
The Secretary.

May 13th { J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
E. Cowey (away ill)
D. Holmes
W. Thorne
C. Hobson
W. J. Davis
W. Mullin
C. W. Bowerman
A. Wilkie
R. Knight
The Secretary.

1901.

May 14th { J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
E. Cowey (away ill)
D. Holmes
W. Thorne
C. Hobson
W. J. Davis
W. Mullin
C. W. Bowerman
A. Wilkie
R. Knight
The Secretary.

May 15th { J. Sexton
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
C. W. Bowerman
A. Wilkie
E. Cowey (away ill)
D. Holmes
W. Thorne
C. Hobson
W. J. Davis
W. Mullin
R. Knight
The Secretary.

July 9th { W. J. Davis
J. Sexton
W. Thorne
W. B. Hornidge
W. C. Steadman
E. Cowey
D. Holmes
W. Mullin
C. W. Bowerman
C. Hobson
A. Wilkie
R. Knight
The Secretary.

July 10th { W. J. Davis
J. Sexton
W. Thorne
W. B. Hornidge
E. Cowey
D. Holmes
C. Hobson
A. Wilkie
R. Knight
W. C. Steadman
W. Mullin
C. W. Bowerman
The Secretary.

August 26th { W. B. Hornidge
J. Sexton
D. Holmes
W. Thorne
C. Hobson
C. W. Bowerman
W. Mullin
E. Cowey
A. Wilkie
W. J. Davis
W. C. Steadman
The Secretary.

MEETINGS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—(continued).

1901.	<p>August 27th --- { J. Sexton W. B. Hornidge D. Holmes W. Thorne C. Hobson C. W. Bowerman W. Mullin E. Cowey A. Wilkie W. J. Davis W. C. Steadman The Secretary.</p> <p>August 28th --- { J. Sexton W. B. Hornidge D. Holmes W. Thorne C. Hobson C. W. Bowerman W. Mullin E. Cowey A. Wilkie W. J. Davis W. C. Steadman The Secretary.</p>	1901.	<p>August 29th --- { J. Sexton W. B. Hornidge D. Holmes W. Thorne C. Hobson C. W. Bowerman W. Mullin E. Cowey A. Wilkie W. J. Davis W. C. Steadman The Secretary.</p> <p>August 30th --- { J. Sexton D. Holmes W. B. Hornidge W. Thorne C. Hobson C. W. Bowerman W. Mullin E. Cowey A. Wilkie W. J. Davis W. C. Steadman The Secretary.</p>	1901.	<p>August 31st --- { J. Sexton W. B. Hornidge D. Holmes W. Thorne C. Hobson C. W. Bowerman W. Mullin E. Cowey A. Wilkie W. J. Davis W. C. Steadman The Secretary.</p>
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S. WOODS, SECRETARY.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS.



INAUGURAL SESSION AT SWANSEA,
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

[NOTE.—It will be observed that all resolutions are numbered in the ordinary way, and that reports of the Sectional Grouping Committees are numbered in Roman figures.]

❧ REPORT. ❧

INTRODUCTION.

IN the annals of the Trades Union Congress the proceedings this year at Swansea will bear favourable comparison with any of its predecessors.

The debates were of such an orderly character that the Chairman (Mr. C. W. Bowerman) had not to use the big bell once during Congress week. This is saying a good deal, especially to those who are familiar with past Congresses: it may certainly be marked as a record. The debates, in addition to their orderliness, were remarkable for their high-class debating power. These advantages were certainly due in the main to the new Standing Orders and the splendid tact and business capacity of the Chairman, who abundantly justified by his conduct in the chair the change brought about by the new Standing Orders. The Congress at Swansea will always stand out conspicuous in the history of the labour movement as remarkable in many ways and highly important.

FIRST DAY.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

The first sitting of the 34th annual meetings of the Trades Congress opened at the Albert Hall, Swansea, at noon on Monday. There was an attendance of over 400 delegates. The hall had been prettily decorated, and the balcony was filled by Swansea citizens, while on the platform were the leading public men of the district. Probably not since its institution in Manchester, 34 years ago, has the Annual Congress of Organised Labour created such keen and widespread interest as is being manifested in this year's assembly.

The President (Alderman C. W. Bowerman), in opening the proceedings,

said that this was the second visit of the Congress to Swansea, and in the 14 years' interval many changes had taken place in the Trade Union movement. Many improvements had been effected, and, although at times and during many crises their counsels had been divided, he ventured to state that at no previous time in the history of Trade Unionism had its members been so united as at that moment. But it was not sufficient for them to feel that they were united; something more than the mere matter of feeling was required. Even by their enemies they were being told that they had become, if not a mighty force, a power in the land, and there was an attempt to utilise that fact to interfere with the liberty Trade Unionists had exercised, not to the

detriment of the nation or of the employer, though to the interest of labour generally. But he questioned whether all there and those they represented really understood the power they possessed, at all events with reference to political matters. The last general election showed that the workmen as a whole did not understand what was required of them. This Congress would mark a departure so far as procedure was concerned, and he referred to the new Standing Order, under which the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for one year became the President of the next Congress. On their platform to give them official and cordial welcome to the town were the Mayor of Swansea and other prominent public gentlemen, with representatives of the Established Church and of Nonconformity. The presence at such a gathering of these ministers marked an era in the history of the Congress, and showed an increasing interest in and sympathy with the labour cause. Let them all understand that the keynote of their discussions during the week was to be unity and unity alone. It was unnecessary for him to remind them that in the past they had been split up into too many factions, but all would agree with him when he said that they had grown closer, and if ever there was a moment in the history of the movement when they should be united it was now.

OFFICIAL WELCOME.

Councillor WATKINS, J.P. (Mayor of Swansea), who wore his robes of office, said it gave him special pleasure to officially receive the Congress, inasmuch as for the greater part of his life he was himself one of the operative class. He might not be always in accord with the actions of different labour societies, but he rejoiced to think that the object of that congregation conducted to the welfare of the working classes. He trusted that one result of their deliberations would be the devising of a means through some system of arbitration for stopping strikes, which throttled local industries and damaged the trade of the country. They had come to an industrial district which in

similar area was not equalled in the whole world. He was sure that the proprietors of all their works would gladly receive any visitors from the Congress. As to the proper housing of the working classes he was in thorough sympathy with it. He wanted the delegates to pay a little more attention to skill among the working classes generally. As one who had worked he did not hesitate to say that in this was an easy solution of the desirable eight-hour day. Agricultural labourers were encouraged by prizes to keep their furrows straight, and he would like to see similar encouragement given to artisans. Entrance to the professions was by examination, and there might be some scheme for testing skill amongst workmen. The exceptionally skilled men should receive a higher wage. Some people did not think labourers needed any skill. That was different from his experience. His worship then concluded an interesting speech, full of happy reminiscences, giving advice on thrift, saying he had saved money while earning only 4s. a day.

Sir GEORGE NEWNES, M.P., said it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to echo the Mayor's observations of welcome. In extending them hearty welcome he spoke not only as Member for Swansea, but as a sympathetic employer. In the businesses he controlled they employed 4,000 hands, and during many years they had worked without dispute. The reason for this was that the men recognised they were paid good fair wages without excessive hours, and he was pleased to say that the workmen had responded with fairness to their employers.

Mr. D. BRYNMOR JONES, M.P., said that his constituents agreed with him in regarding the coming of the Congress to that district as an honour, and he felt positive their discussions would have a stimulating effect throughout the division. In his capacity as one of the secretaries of the Welsh Liberal Parliamentary party he declared that there were no truer friends to the Welsh national ideal than the Labour members of the House of Commons, "Mabon" and Ben Pickard, and those ex-members, Mr. Sam Woods and Mr Steadman.

Mr. AERON THOMAS, M.P., said he was proud of the fact that Swansea was the place selected for the first Congress in the new century. He endorsed all that had been said in welcoming the delegates. Having contrasted the great difference between the condition of the working men a century ago and now, he said much more remained to be done before the disabilities under which the masses laboured would be removed.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHURCHES.

In the absence of the Rev. Chancellor Smith, to whose recent bereavement sympathetic reference was made, the Rev. WATKINS JONES, vicar of Christ Church, Swansea, voiced the welcome of the Church of England. It was his hope that the day had gone by when the clergy had no interests except for the few. The members of the Church of England were going to watch the working men's Congress so that they might pick up those principles which the workers saw were needed, so that they might be advocated from the pulpit.

On behalf of the Nonconformist churches, the Rev. JAMES OWEN, ex-Moderator of the Baptist Union, said that, though he had not been formally asked to do so, he knew the Free Churches of the town sufficiently well to feel that they would like him to give the most cordial of welcomes to the delegates, and to express their hope that God's blessing would rest upon their Congress. The charge had been made again and again against the Christian Church that it had taken the side of the strong against the weak, of the rich against the poor, of capital against the industrial worker. In the Free Churches of Wales, however, there had been no lack of sympathy with the toilers, for those churches for the most part consisted of these very toilers.

The PRESIDENT said he felt bound to mention something which the Mayor of Swansea had been too modest to say. Councillor Watkins had been a working mason, and had acted as secretary to his Trade Union. During the 36 years in which Councillor Watkins had been an employer he had never employed other than Trade Unionists.

Mr. W. C. JENKINS, hon. secretary of the Reception Committee, in a well-

delivered speech of welcome on behalf of the Swansea Trades Council and his fellow members of the National Union of Teachers, said, his own Trade Union held aloof from the Congress for an adequate reason, so it seemed to him. (A voice: "Oh, we're too respectable for them.") The N.U.T. appealed for a general uprising of the workers in protest against the attempts made to rob the children of the toilers of facilities for higher education, and it struck him as inconsistent that the N.U.T. did not join in the Labour Parliament. He paid tribute to the great value of propaganda work done in that district by leaders of the Dockers' Union, and stated that Swansea was unique so far as Wales was concerned in the comparatively high number of direct Labour representatives upon its public bodies.

The next incident was the recitation of the ode written by Sir Lewis Morris in honour of the visit of the Congress. The stirring lines were well recited by Mr. Thomas Rees, editor of the *Cambria Daily Leader*.

Mr. SAM WOODS, General Secretary of the Congress, returned thanks. Since the Parliamentary Committee made their entrance into Swansea a week ago, they had been everywhere received with marked cordiality. They appreciated in the highest possible manner the words of welcome addressed to them, and in the name of that Congress and of the workers of the country he gave cordial thanks.

SPEECH BY SIR LEWIS MORRIS.

Sir LEWIS MORRIS, whom the Chairman described "as the noble-minded gentleman who had thrown his heart and soul into his lines," was then enthusiastically invited to address the meeting. Once, he said, he had a great desire to get into the House of Commons, but that was a very long time ago. However, he was then addressing Parliament—a very able Parliament—one that he felt sure was endowed with greater knowledge of questions affecting labour than even the Imperial Parliament. It had been said that this was the first occasion on which poetry had made its appearance at such meetings, but ten years ago it was his privilege to

address the first meeting of the Co-operative Association, and an ode written by him for that event was not admirably recited as the present one, but it was well sung by 4,000 voices. That was the sort of immortality a poet and a Liberal politician liked—to find himself in touch with the people who appreciated what he wrote. He had been delighted in hearing read to him accounts of the marches upon Newport in the old Chartist days. He remembered the time when Birmingham was said to go marching on London; Birmingham did not march anywhere now. He wished it would march a little faster if it went in the right direction. Maybe it was due to the efforts of that Congress that all labour movements now were not revolutionary and tumultuous, but were fought out carefully in the keen air of debate.

By request Mr. W. Abraham, M.P. (Mabon), who was received with cheers, sang in Welsh the "Land of My Fathers," and the chorus was joined in heartily by the large audience.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The ordinary business of the Conference was then proceeded with. Tellers having been appointed as follows: Messrs. T. Greenall, H. Orbell, A. H. Gill, J. Young, W. F. Wardley, and J. R. Clynes. The following were elected a General Purposes Committee after a vote by show of hands: J. Haslam, J.P. (Derby, Miners), P. Curran (London, Gasworkers), A. Gee (Huddersfield, Weavers), D. J. Shackleton, J.P. (Darwen, Weavers), John Jenkins, J.P. (Cardiff, Shipwrights).

Messrs. W. H. Wilkinson (Accrington, Weavers), and W. Parrott (Miners) were selected as Auditors.

SECTIONAL GROUPING COMMITTEES.

SUBJECTS.

General Purposes Committee.—The names of five members elected by Congress on this Committee have already been given above.

Factory and Workshops.—Allen Gee, H. Emery, B. Tillet, F. Kennedy, P. Curran, and W. Mullin.

Arbitrations.—J. Cuthbertson, R. Bell, E. Cowey, and W. B. Hornidge.

Standing Orders.—F. Chandler, W. Randall, H. Newall, W. E. Harvey, H. Gosling, W. J. Davis, and A. Wilkie.

Foreign Shipowners.—J. Anderson and J. Kilkelly.

Education Questions.—W. A. Appleton, G. Millington (Hull), J. Clynes, J. Wignall, W. Thorne, and C. Hobson.

Steam Engines, etc.—J. Whitburn, Harper Parker, G. H. Copeley, and J. Swift.

Miscellaneous Questions—Note.—No Committee required. Subjects to be treated by Congress separately.

Compensation Act.—S. Fisher, W. Parrott, W. Matkin, T. Lowth, J. Jose, E. C. Gibbs, and D. Holmes.

Wages Questions.—W. Sharrock, T. A. Flynn, W. C. McStocker, and W. Sherwood.

Mining Questions.—W. Brace, G. Wilson, W. H. Lambton, J. Sexton, and J. Ward.

Postal Questions.—C. E. Hall, W. B. Cheesman, H. T. Gardner, J. W. Taylor, and W. E. Clery.

Franchise.—A. Eidsforth, W. Taylor (Wigan), R. W. Jones, T. Jones, Miss Silcock, and C. Freak.

Hours of Labour.—J. Jenkins (London), E. Honney, T. Smith, and W. F. Wardley.

Certificates.—A. Harris, J. N. Bell, and J. Ruark.

Housing Question.—W. C. Steadman, B. Cooper, G. D. Kelley, J. Walsh (Tinplate Workers), W. Bird, J. Scott, and W. Millerchip.

These Committees have to take the class of resolutions with amendments on the agenda relegated to them, carefully consider the same, draw up a written report, as brief as possible, and present the same to Congress through the General Purposes Committee.

THE PRESIDENT, in answer to inquiries, stated that the foregoing Committees were chosen by the Parliamentary Committee with a view of expediting the business. The Committees would duly report, and the Congress could accept or reject their recommendations.

The sitting closed at half-past two.

SECOND DAY.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Congress this year is being held under circumstances of an unusual and exceptional character. In the first place, we are about to conduct its business upon new and more or less experimental lines, in the hope that by a saving of time in dealing with the routine work of so large an assemblage of delegates, more cohesion may be given to its proceedings, and greater time afforded for the consideration of its more important resolutions, in the hope that, if possible, the decisions to be arrived at may carry greater weight, and be of even more practical value than has sometimes been the case during recent years. In the second place, we are face to face with a legal decision—or, more correctly speaking, semi-political decision—the importance of which it is difficult to minimise, which changes—or, at any rate, appears to change—the fundamental basis upon which our present movement was understood to have been recognised by Parliament, and which until recently has remained unchallenged.

So far as the first innovation is concerned, which to some extent is based upon the methods adopted at the conventions held in America, time alone will prove its acceptability or otherwise, but judging from the smoothness with which it works “on the other side,” there is every reason for believing that its introduction here will be productive of equal business expedition and satisfaction. With regard to the second innovation—the decision recently given by the House of Lords—no subject can demand more careful and earnest consideration at the hands of the delegates, in order that a sound and judicious judgment may be formed as to the best method of dealing with a question upon which the law has uttered its final word, and created a position the gravity of which cannot well be over-estimated.

Before dealing with the latter subject, reference may be made to various matters which have claimed attention since last Congress, in so far as their effect upon the Trade Union world is

concerned. Shortly after the meeting in Huddersfield, Parliament was dissolved, and the result of that appeal to the electorate will long be remembered by those who have the true interests of Labour at heart. Men who had devoted the whole of their lifetime to the cause of Labour, who had largely assisted, both in and out of Parliament, to secure some of the benefits which workmen can claim to-day, found themselves treated as though they were enemies to the cause they had laboured unceasingly to serve. Hypnotised into a wild delirium of “flag-waving” and shouting, the electors of many working-class constituencies cast aside their friends in favour of the supporters of capitalistic “patriotism,” with the result that, with one exception, matters affecting the social and industrial welfare of the masses have been entirely disregarded during the recent session of Parliament. Happily the war fever is passing away, although the disastrous and (from a freedom-loving point of view) humiliating struggle is still being carried on; but in the reaction that will inevitably follow the electors who so recently sacrificed such men as your worthy Secretary (Mr. Sam Woods), Mr. W. C. Steadman, Mr. F. Maddison, and others, some of whom, notably Mr. A. Wilkie and Mr. W. Thorne, for the first time fought—and gallantly fought—constituencies in the interest of Labour, will assuredly be only too ready and eager to again secure the services of such men, who, through good and evil report, have remained loyal to the sacred principles of justice and liberty hitherto regulating this country's conduct towards other countries, regardless of whether they were small or great.

As a result of the aggressive external policy pursued by the party in power, and supported by a numerically small majority of the electors, such internal questions as those of Old-Age Pensions for workmen, and the Housing of the Working Classes—out of which considerable capital was made by the governing party prior to being returned to power—have been conveniently shelved. Not only has this been the case, but upon a question vital to the interests of the workers—namely, that

of Education—legislation of the most retrograde character has been attempted, with the apparent object of depriving their children of some of the advantages which they have hitherto enjoyed under the Board School system. The principles embodied in the Education Bill introduced by the Government were directly at variance with those embodied in the Act of 1870, and, consequently, protests loud and deep against the Bill were heard throughout the length and breadth of the country. It will be remembered that your Committee took part in a deputation of protest to Ministers upon the subject, besides being represented at the National Conference of Progressive Educationists, held in London, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Earl Spencer. Whatever reasons may have been entertained for not introducing legislation upon other matters affecting the welfare of the industrial classes, no excuse can be given for indirectly attempting to filch from the children of the workers an essential part of the educational system which has grown up under the Education Act of 1870. Instead of narrowing the educational opportunities, the wiser policy—from a national point of view—would be to broaden them as much as possible, and it remains for the workers to exercise the power they are continually being reminded they possess, by demanding for their children similar educational facilities to those freely granted in some Continental countries, or even to claim that a system which is not deemed to be too generous for Scotland might well be extended to other parts of the United Kingdom.

The only redeeming feature of the session has been the passing of the Factory and Workshops Amendment Bill, piloted through Parliament by the Home Secretary. In all respects it is the most comprehensive measure of the kind yet placed upon the statute book, and the clauses dealing with dock and river labour, in particular, cannot but give as much satisfaction to Congress as they have to the workers in the trades concerned. Equal satisfaction must be felt by those engaged in the textile industries, to whom has been granted the 12 o'clock closing-time on Saturdays, and the concession will always be a

memorable one from the fact that in attempting to resist it the Government experienced a defeat in the Commons. With the exception of this, as well as upon one or two other points embodied in the Bill, the Home Secretary gave sympathetic consideration to the various matters pressed upon his attention, and all credit is due to Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Tennant, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and the Labour and Irish members for their successful efforts to make the measure acceptable to the workers of the country.

A valuable and striking object-lesson regarding the power of organisation is afforded by the inclusion in the Act of the 12 o'clock closing on Saturday. Had it not been that the women-workers in the textile trades were organised, and consequently were in a position to make representations to the Home Secretary which, having the full support of their union, could not well be disregarded, the result might have been different. It will be advisable for the unorganised women-workers in non-textile trades to well consider the unprotected position in which they are placed through the lack of organisation, and it is to be hoped that the success of the textile workers will have the result of causing those in the non-textile trades to at once take steps to become affiliated with the Women's Trade Union League.

Few disputes have arisen during the year, and none partaking of an unusually serious or general character, with the exception of the trouble at Bethesda, which still remains unsettled. We cannot but admire the pluck and determination which the Penrhyn quarrymen have displayed throughout their protracted struggle. Denied the elementary rights of combination—not even permitted to meet together in the dinner-hour—they have, in the most dogged yet peaceful manner, manfully resisted and refused the conditions sought to be imposed upon them by their "lord and master." Failing to starve them into submission to his terms, the aid of the military has latterly been invoked, although no valid reason for such an extreme measure can be shown—this being emphasised by the fact that the troops have since been withdrawn, but only after vigorous protests from those who sympathise with the men and with

the objects they have in view. It is interesting to note how differently the governing powers treat those who are struggling for industrial, as distinct from the political franchise. In South Africa a demand for the latter has culminated in the sending out of a huge army, at an enormous and burdening expense, for the purpose of crushing the so-called "tyrants" who declined to be coerced into granting a broader measure of franchise than many of those on whose behalf it was claimed were permitted to enjoy in their own countries. In Wales, however, we have recently witnessed the spectacle of a military force being used—not to demand from the "lordly master" the industrial franchise for those who have assisted him to accumulate his wealth, but for the purpose of overawing a body of workmen who, under exceedingly trying and even exasperating circumstances, have proved themselves to be the most orderly and law-abiding that any country could possess. Nothing could better or more clearly indicate the protection afforded to Capital as against Labour, and we can but trust that the Penrhyn quarrymen may speedily secure the rights—the reasonable and just rights—which their employer, aided by the forces of the State, refuses to concede to them.

Congress has had the satisfaction of carrying to a successful and practical issue a question which for many years regularly engaged attention, but which for various reasons did not bear fruit until recently—we refer to the General Federation of the Trades. Since the scheme was adopted by Congress, and put in motion by your Committee, it appears to have made fair progress, and it may be as well to draw the attention of the trades that are not at present affiliated to the Federation—and particularly to the smaller trades—to the advisability of assisting to make it as strong and powerful an organisation as possible, not only for the general good, but in their own interest. Appeals are occasionally made for financial assistance by societies not connected with the Federation, and the question naturally arises as to why such societies have not availed themselves of the opportunity created for them by Congress. By becoming affiliated, not only do they assist

other trades, but in the cases referred to they would be materially assisting themselves, and it is therefore hoped that between now and next Congress a matter so vitally important to themselves may receive the consideration it requires.

The most notable event during the year has been the decision of the House of Lords in the case known as the Taff Vale Railway Company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the incidents connected with the dispute out of which the legal proceedings sprang being too recent to require recapitulation. Following so closely upon the decision of the Law Lords in cases arising under the Workmen's Compensation Act—the provisions of which have been interpreted in a broad-minded and, generally speaking, satisfactory manner, so far as the interests of the workman are concerned—the recent decision is as astounding as it was unexpected, and marks a crisis in the history of the Trade Union movement requiring the most patient and careful consideration, if the far-reaching consequences of this latest development of judge-made law are to be averted.

It will be remembered that in August of last year an injunction was applied for by the Taff Vale Railway Company against the general secretary and an organising secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, as well as against the society in its registered name. The society took out a summons to strike out their name as defendants on the ground that they were neither a corporation, nor an individual, nor any other entity known to the law, and could not therefore be sued in any capacity. The Judge of the High Court before whom the case was argued decided, however, that an injunction against the society would stand, and in his judgment laid it down "that, although a corporation and an individual or individuals may be the only entities known to the common law who can sue or be sued, it is competent to the Legislature to give an association of individuals, which is neither a corporation, nor a partnership, nor an individual, a capacity for owning property, and acting by agents, and such capacity, in the absence of express enactment to the contrary, involves the

necessary correlative of liability to the extent of such property for the acts and defaults of such agents. It is beside the mark to say of such an association that it is unknown to the common law. The Legislature has legalised it, and it must be dealt with by the Courts according to the expressed intention of the Legislature."

It is interesting to note how the Master of the Rolls dealt with this phase of the question—"the expressed intention of the Legislature"—when the motion to dissolve the injunction was argued in the Court of Appeal. After agreeing with the High Court Judge "that a Trade Union is neither a corporation, nor an individual, nor a partnership between a number of individuals," the learned Judge remarked that in order that an action might be maintainable against the defendants in the name of the society, "there must be some statute enabling this to be done, either by creating the society a corporation or enacting that it must be sued in its registered name, and this depended upon the true construction of the Trade Union Acts." The learned Judge continued: "In considering these Acts it is in the first place to be pointed out that there is no section empowering a Trade Union to sue or to be sued in its registered name, nor is there any provision as to constituting the society a corporation so that it might be sued as such, and this is the more remarkable if, as the learned Judge in the High Court held, it was the intention of the Legislature that a Trade Union was to be sued in its registered name, seeing that when it was desired that a society should sue or be sued in its registered name, the Legislature knew well how, in plain terms, to bring about such a result. Where in the Trade Union Acts is to be found any enactment, express or implied, that a Trade Union is to be sued in its registered name? Express there is none, and it is clear that a Trade Union is not made a corporation, as the Acts I have referred to show is constantly the case with other societies. That the Legislature has omitted to enact this in the Trade Union Acts of 1871 and 1876 is clear, and in my judgment this has not been omitted by error. That a Trade Union

is legalised by the Act of 1871 I do not doubt, and this Act, together with the Acts of 1875 and 1876, was the charter of Trade Unions, but it is not enacted in this charter that a Trade Union is to be liable to be sued in its registered name, as contended for the plaintiffs, so that they may take the funds of the union in execution. Such a liability is not to be found in the Acts."

After referring to section 6 of the Act of 1871, in which it is expressly enacted that the trustees of a Trade Union registered under the Act, or any other officer of the union who may be authorised to do so by the rules, may bring or defend any action in any court of law touching the property of the Trade Union, the Master of the Rolls pointed out that this was a most remarkable section if, as was argued for the plaintiffs and held by the learned Judge, the purview of the Act was that a Trade Union could be sued in its registered name. "If this were so," he continued, "what is the good of the section expressly enacting that the trustees or other officers of the union may be sued in respect of property?"

It will be agreed that the reasons advanced by the Master of the Rolls in support of his decision to remove the injunction were of the most weighty character, embodying as they did the well-accepted and hitherto unquestioned views entertained upon the subject by the entire legal profession, and supporting the intention of those who were responsible for the framing of the Acts under which Trade Unions were legalised; and it is gratifying to find that the learned Judge preferred to base his judgment upon the strictly legal aspect of the question, in preference to attempting to read a meaning into the Act which the Judge of the High Court, whose decision he reversed, claimed it must have been the intention of the Legislature to convey—although the words necessary to convey that meaning were clearly and distinctly—and, as a matter of fact, purposely—omitted from the Act by those responsible for framing and carrying it through the House of Commons.

It is a matter of history that before the Trade Union Bill became law, the question of empowering the unions to

sue and to be sued was frequently discussed, and the authority of Mr. George Howell upon this point is of extreme importance, as he was practically the mouthpiece of the Labour representatives and Trade Union officials at the time. He states that "feeling was strongly averse to any clause being in the Bill which would open the door to litigation, and in this the Government concurred. The absence, therefore, of any express power enabling a union to sue or to be sued was intentional on the part of the authors of the measure, and that intention was endorsed in the passage of the Bill through Parliament." Mr. Sidney Webb, in his "History of Trade Unionism," also states that "to avoid the difficulty of being sued either by member or employer, Mr. Harrison proposed the ingenious plan of bringing the Trade Unions under the Friendly Societies Acts, so far as regards the protection of its funds against theft or fraud, whilst retaining to the full the exceptional legal privilege of being incapable of being sued or otherwise proceeded against as a corporate entity; and, finally, the registration which gave the unions complete protection for their funds was so devised as to leave untouched their internal organisation and arrangements, and to prevent their being sued or proceeded against in a court of law."

This sense of security has, however, been suddenly and unexpectedly shattered by the decision of the House of Lords, and for the reason stated briefly in the judgment delivered by the Lord Chancellor, as follows: "If the Legislature has created a thing which can own property, which can employ servants, which can inflict injury, it must be taken, I think, to have impliedly given the power to make it suable in a court of law for injuries purposely done by its authority and procurement."

Thus, in a couple of sentences, comprising forty-nine words, has it been laid down by the head of the highest legal tribunal in the kingdom that Trade Unions can be sued in their registered names, thereby setting aside the views held by the entire legal profession during a period of thirty years—views which, we are now told, were erroneous and consequently worthless.

Had the decision been accompanied by a multiplicity of words in legal phraseology, it would have been none the less objectionable, and workmen, at any rate, will draw the conclusion that the judgment betokens not so much an interpretation of the statutory law as the creation of fresh law minus the authority or support of legal and expressed enactment.

There are many points which it is most essential to note and consider. Counsel for the union (Mr. Haldane) pointed out that the funds of the society were contributed for benefit purposes as well as for trade purposes, and that if those funds were made answerable for the consequences of such acts as those complained of the widow and the orphan would suffer; to which Lord Macnaghten replied: "That all the funds of the society, for whatever purposes they may be collected, form a common fund." The position of unregistered societies was also referred to by counsel, to which his Lordship, in his judgment, declared: "I have no doubt whatever that a Trade Union, whether registered or unregistered, may be sued in a representative action if the persons selected as defendants be persons who, from their position, may be taken fairly to represent the body." Lord Brampton also referred to "the funds of each and every branch being the common property of the society, and, that being so, that it would be impossible to have remuneration or recompense for any wrongful acts unless it were that the society could be sued as a whole."

During the arguments counsel for the society urged that it was perfectly clear that Parliament did not intend that Trade Unions should be corporations, this point being referred to by all their lordships, and especially by Lord Shand, who used these words: "It was true, as repeatedly stated both by Mr. Justice Farwell and the Master of the Rolls, that by neither of the statutes are Trade Unions, although registered, declared to be incorporated, which would, as a consequence, give them a right to sue, and render them liable to be sued, in the society's name."

It has now been decided, however, and beyond recall, that Trade Unions,

although not corporations, are suable bodies, and it will not be without interest if an extract be given from a journal, Conservative in its political leanings, and consequently by no means friendly to Trade Unions, which in the most outspoken manner entered its protest against the latest example of "judge-made" law. The journal in question remarked as follows: "We believe that the legal profession will retain its opinion that Mr. Justice Farwell was wrong, and that the Court of Appeal was right, in spite of the authority of the House of Lords having now reinstated the decision of the judge of first instance. Lawyers, we think, will continue to believe, as they believed when the injunction was granted by a Chancery Judge during the torpidity of the Long Vacation of last year, that the 'hard case' of the irresponsibility of a Trade Union as such for the acts of the executive officers has had much, and a great deal too much, to do with the declaration of what is now irrevocably determined to be the law. . . . As it would have been an impossibility to pass an Act of direct legislation to the effect of the House of Lords' judgment, many are ready to congratulate themselves and the country, and to thank God there is a House of Lords. Lawyers and laymen alike, from this point of view, are content to ignore the dangers which are latent in decisions given upon the ground of alleged public policy. They are pleased if the particular decision happen to favour their own views of public policy, and they do not reflect that after all it is not the intention of the nation, nor in its interest, that the judges shall make the laws, under the pretence of interpreting them, according to the views they may hold of what is for the public benefit. . . . A comparison of the judgment in the Court of Appeal and in the House of Lords shows that while the judges in the lower Court approached the question as lawyers, and sought to find out what the Legislature had done by the Trade Union statutes, the judges in the House of Lords were bent on showing that, on the supposition of a certain view of public policy which they themselves held, the Legislature could have intended nothing else

than to anticipate their decision. . . . The House of Lords has not said there is an implication in the language itself of the Act that the Trade Unions as such may sue and be sued. The implication that they are able to sue and be sued is made from a principle which is not a legal principle at all, but political. An interpretation of statutes thus, from the outside, ought always to be regarded with suspicion. Judges making use of such an instrument are exercising not the judicial, but the legislative, office. The House of Lords has allowed itself to be seduced into settling a purely legal question on grounds which are really political. It is not necessary to say that we do not mean party politics; but judges should be above suspicion, and when they venture to interpret 'public policy' they may find themselves engaged in something like the utterance of party shibboleths."

Nothing could be clearer or more outspoken than the words just quoted, and looking at the direction from which they emanated, they should materially assist to convey to the minds of workmen the real reasons underlying the decision recently recorded by the House of Lords. It is said that "coming events cast their shadows before," and in this instance apparently cause and effect are not difficult to trace. It is not so long since the present Prime Minister described Trade Unions as "cruel organisations," although knowing little, and probably caring less, about the beneficent aspect of the question or of the manner in which, in many cases, they had set up superannuation and pension funds, supported entirely out of the earnings of workmen, thereby successfully and in a degree anticipating the work which he, with his huge party majority, is unwilling to do for the masses, as distinct from the classes for whom he and his friends during their term of office have shown such a tender regard.

The keynote having thus been sounded, time only was needed in order to give effect to his lordship's susceptibilities, with the result apparently that to-day those funds which workmen had every right to feel were absolutely secure, and could not be used for other than the objects for which they had been contri-

buted, are now declared by law to be part and parcel of a common fund, and as such liable to be confiscated for the payment of damages through actions at law. Practically, the funds of the unions run the risk of being made the sport of unscrupulous employers and scheming, speculative solicitors, who, with the assistance of men lacking the moral courage to be true to their fellow workmen, have now been provided with a large field of operations.

Such a position is an intolerable one, and the decision responsible for bringing it about might fitly be described as intended to secure the legal pauperisation of workmen. Numerous and varied opinions have been expressed as to the effect of the judgment of the House of Lords—many appearing to welcome it as bringing some advantages to the unions; others, on the contrary, and apparently the majority, recognising the dangers and perils ahead. Opinions will necessarily differ as to the wisdom of taking political action with the view of restoring the unions to their former position—the present balance of parties offering little encouragement to workmen to enter upon such a course of action. It has been suggested—and this appears to be the readiest and surest way of dealing with the question for the moment—that the rules of the various unions should be at once amended, under legal supervision, with the object of minimising, as far as possible, the liability to be sued for damages, and thereby securing the consequent safeguarding of the union's funds.

On the other hand, accepting the position as it stands, it certainly is not clear as to what particular advantage has been gained by the unions in having the power to sue an employer, or even a member; and, assuming that it may be so, such advantages appear of little moment in comparison with the liabilities of the unions, particularly when it is remembered that, although a strike is still a legal action on the part of a union, the union is held responsible for any illegal acts arising therefrom, regardless of the fact that the latter may be unauthorised, or may even be committed against the instructions of the executive.

Therefore, in this instance it may be

as well to make haste slowly, more especially as the question of picketing has yet to be tried. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the present position of this matter, and until some definite pronouncement upon the subject has been given by the House of Lords, considerable doubt must continue to be felt as to the extent to which picketing can be legally carried. When the question has been finally settled, the ground will be cleared, and we shall more fully comprehend the steps necessary to be taken in order to safeguard our interests—financial and otherwise.

Naturally, Congress will desire to be given a full opportunity of discussing a subject of such vital importance, and opinions doubtless will vary as to the propriety of an immediate revision of the rules or of making an effort to reinstate the unions in the position they previously occupied. Others, again, may be favourable to societies being made corporate bodies; whereas many will accept the decision as emphasising the necessity for compulsory arbitration. But the question, being more or less a legal one, must necessarily be settled on legal lines, and the expert advice placed before Congress by counsel will assuredly receive the most considerate and earnest attention. Whatever else may for the moment appear uncertain, the decision itself is final and binding, and must be accepted as the future legal text-book to govern cases affecting the unions. Therefore, when the lines of defensive policy have been fully and finally agreed upon—and particularly if it should be determined to deal with the question politically—it must be taken for granted that no effort will be spared, either individually or collectively, to recover the freedom which our predecessors in the movement fought so hard and so successfully to secure, but which has now to some extent been curtailed in deference to the promptings of political expediency.

Your Committee have given most careful and earnest consideration to the matter, and they are of opinion that by a judicious amendment of the rules governing the various societies, it will be possible to avert many of the difficulties created by the decision of the House of Lords, especially in the direc-

tion of protecting the funds of the unions. They are also of opinion that the most vital question has yet to be decided—namely, the question of picketing—and that it is absolutely necessary, in the interest of all concerned, that the matter should be pressed to an issue, in order that the position may be speedily and clearly defined by the highest legal tribunal. Bearing in mind the manner in which quite recently a decision of the Court upon this subject was allowed to remain unchallenged, and remembering also that employers or their agents, by attacking weak societies, are endeavouring to set up principles of law which, if once established, must necessarily and seriously affect the larger and more wealthy societies, your Committee are of opinion that the time has arrived when such cases should be carried through on behalf of Congress, by the Committee appointed to carry on its work, and it is the intention of your Committee to submit to Congress definite resolutions upon the subject, and at the earliest possible moment.

One lesson to be derived from recent events, which cannot be too often or too strenuously impressed upon the minds of the workers, is the necessity—the imperative and absolute necessity—of securing increased representation in the House of Commons. Excellent as have been the results of the legislative work promoted or supported by Labour members, past and present, it necessarily follows that those results are governed—or, rather, restricted—by the fact that the Labour representatives are, and always have been, so few in number. Apparently, workmen are slow to realise the immense power they possess in this direction, and, in many cases, are content to place their legislative interests in the hands of representatives who, with few exceptions, and however well-intentioned they may be, cannot be expected to fully realise the needs and desires of the workers. If anything can awaken the latter to a due sense of responsibility in this matter, the fact that the funds of their unions are liable to be placed in jeopardy, and their organisations, if the law can so will it, reduced to a state of impotency, should surely be sufficient to bring about such an awakening. An excellent return,

forsooth, for the feverish and infectious support given to the military policy of a party, partly, if not entirely, pledged to provide old-age pensions for the workers, who now find that not only have the pledges in question been repudiated, but that the superannuation funds which they (the workers) have in many cases so diligently and successfully provided for themselves, out of their own pockets, are liable to be confiscated to meet the exactions of the law. How long, then, before the workers of the country will see and understand the true direction in which their energies should be concentrated? When the time arrives—and in such a matter it is the unexpected that invariably happens—let them throw aside all apathy and indifference, and resolve, firstly, that they have interests which require to be safeguarded, and, secondly, that those interests can only be effectually and satisfactorily protected by being entrusted to men selected by and from their own ranks.

Labour to-day possesses no more than its organised strength commands. That the conditions governing industrial life have of late years considerably improved is beyond dispute—and in the main those improvements have been largely and directly the outcome of Trade Union initiative and effort. Much remains to be done, which can only be accomplished as the result of united effort and desire. By combination—and by combination alone—can the workers hope to realise their aspirations, and in the near future, as in the past, despite passing difficulties that may appear to retard the progress of the movement, the measure of its success will be governed solely by the energy and determination with which its objects and aims are pushed forward. Upon you, and upon those you have the privilege of representing, depends the future of a movement, which, if its progress in the past may to some appear to have been slow, has nevertheless been the means of securing large benefits to the workers, and which is capable of securing still greater benefits in the future.

APPRECIATION OF THE ADDRESS.

Mr. W. E. HARVEY (Derbyshire Miners), in moving that the thanks of

the Congress be given to the President for his admirable speech, said Mr. Bowerman had given them a thoroughly practical address, in which he had reviewed in a masterly way the events of the year. If the delegates appreciated the references to the need for unity, this would be the best Congress in their history. At such a time there was no room for bickering. They were faced by the danger of having elementary education snatched away from the children of workers at the order of Lord Salisbury. They as Trade Unionists should recognise that the liberties of their children were more to them than any Government.

Mr. J. CRONIN (Steel and Iron Workers, Glasgow), who seconded the resolution, had created a scene on the first day, and now humorously set himself right at the invitation of the Parliamentary Committee. He paid tribute to the impartiality and ability of the President. He deplored the fact that Trade Unionists generally neglected the question of education, and said they should act and not only talk over such a vital matter to the welfare of the country.

The resolution was enthusiastically carried.

In reply, the PRESIDENT said that the unanimity of the vote must be gratifying to the Parliamentary Committee, whose mouthpiece he had been. He trusted this Congress would prove a thoroughly practical one.

THE WAR: A PREMATURE MOTION.

Mr. J. WARD (Navvies) rose and proposed:—

1. *This Congress regrets that the Parliamentary Committee has not made a strong and fearless declaration upon the war in South Africa in conformity with the deliberately-expressed opinion of the last Congress; we further consider that the introduction of cheap black labour in South Africa, the taxation of industry, and shelving of social legislation at home, coupled with the enormous drain upon our national resources which this war entails, is of so serious a character as to justify our demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities; and, further, we resolve that the Parliamentary Committee shall use its influence in promoting peace and granting such conditions to the Boer States as will be acceptable to its burghers, who have so nobly defended their independence.*

The reading of this resolution was received favourably until the references to the "demand for immediate cessation of hostilities" was reached, and Mr. Ward was then loudly interrupted.

The PRESIDENT quickly restored order, and, pointing out that the time for the introduction of such a resolution was not opportune, undertook to permit of its being put before Congress rose.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting our Thirty-fourth Annual Report to the Trades Union Congress, we have to state that many questions of great import have occurred during the year which are significant and of deep interest to Trade Unions. Whilst there have not been many legislative measures passed into law, there are one or two matters affecting large sections of the members of the Congress which have either been directly promoted by Congress, or received its hearty support and co-operation, that have been greatly improved during the past year, and which will be referred to more in detail later on in our report.

Since our last Congress several questions have been in the law courts relating to "The Workmen's Compensation Act," and at great cost to the trades affected; decisions in the appeal court have been challenged by the Trade Unions, taken to the House of Lords, and in every case have been reversed in the interest of the workers. It must be obvious to everyone who has watched the proceedings of Parliament during the past few years that it is useless to expect any active measures of industrial reform from the House of Commons because, composed as it is at the present time, it is plain that any measure having for its object the improvement of the conditions of the working classes, the strengthening of Trade Union principles, or attacking existing monopolies, is summarily dealt with by the dilatory proceedings of the House of Commons and the taking away of the opportunities of private members by the Government, thus making it difficult to pass any pro-

gressive measure of labour reform which is so necessary for the welfare of the workers.

To illustrate what we mean, we would refer the Congress to the position of the "Miners' Eight Hours Bill," which is the keystone to the regulation of hours of labour by law, the Bill having passed a second reading no less than half-a-dozen sessions, and by large majorities. The date for the Committee stage has invariably been put off until the fag end of the session, when members are tired, and in many cases gone away from the House, and when some crucial amendment comes up for discussion affecting the principle of the Bill it is either weakened or totally defeated by some snatch vote which in no way represents the true feeling of the House of Commons. Even this session, the Bill passed by a fairly good majority, and only two hours of one Wednesday afternoon was given for its Committee stage, during which two amendments were carried, virtually determining the success of the measure, but when the fatal hour (half-past five) arrived, after obstruction had exhausted all its ingenuity the House adjourned, and the Government refusing to give any further facilities for the continuation of the Committee stage of the Bill, consequently the Bill has been slaughtered for this session, and as on previous occasions must await the exigencies of the ballot at the beginning of next session, with all its uncertainties.

Your Committee are of opinion that until these initial difficulties to practical legislation are removed, Trade Unions and the working classes of the country will always be hampered in their desire for progressive labour legislation.

NEW STANDING ORDERS.

In consequence of the new Standing Orders coming in force the Parliamentary Committee at their first meeting passed the following resolution:—

"That the rota system of electing the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee be abolished, and that Mr. C. W. Bowerman be the Chairman for the year."

Your Committee, and, we believe, the Congress, heartily congratulate Mr.

Bowerman on his appointment as an Alderman of the London County Council.

It has been decided that Mr. Bowerman shall be President of the Congress, and will deliver his address in conformity with the Standing Orders.

Your Committee have given full consideration to the changes required by the new Standing Orders, which will be explained to the Congress.

BILLS.

During the past session of Parliament the following Bills, among others in which the Congress is greatly interested, have been introduced: Mr. Caine introduced "The Bakers' Eight Hours Bill"; Mr. J. Walton "The Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill"; Mr. Fenwick "The Boilers' Inspection Bill"; Captain Norton "The Workmen's Cheap Trains Bill"; Sir Charles Dilke "The Miners' Regulation Amendment Bill"; Mr. Jacoby "The Steam Engines (Persons in Charge) Bill"; and Mr. Yoxall "The Mines Eight Hours Bill."

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT AND CONSOLIDATION BILLS.

Doubtless one of the most important Bills brought into the House during the last session of Parliament was the Factory and Workshops Acts Amendment and Consolidation Bills. These are Bills in which many of the trades represented at the Congress are either directly or indirectly interested. Important amendments to the former Acts have been made in the Grand Committee, and sanctioned by the House. These amendments are too numerous to refer to in detail in this report, and it may suffice to refer to a few of the more important ones. The Grand Committee was considering this Bill for nearly two months, meeting on Monday and Thursday in each week. On July 15th the following amendment, dealing with the Particulars Clause of the Factory Act, on the motion of Sir Joseph Leese, M.P., was carried, viz.:—

"The particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by each weaver in the cotton trade shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him, and the basis and conditions by which the

"prices are regulated and fixed shall also
 "be exhibited in each room on a placard
 "not containing any other matter, and
 "posted in a position where it is easily
 "legible."

On July 23rd another amendment was carried extending the Act to workshops and work places. On the same date another important amendment was also carried, brought in by Mr. Harwood, M.P., dealing with the question of the Saturday half-holiday (Twelve o'clock rule). This was again opposed by the Government on report stage on August 12th, but on a division being taken the Government were defeated by a majority of 22, and also on the same date another important amendment was carried in the following terms, viz. :—

"Every dock, wharf, quay, and ware-
 "house, and all machinery or plant used
 "in the process of loading or unloading, or
 "coaling any ship in any dock, harbour,
 "or canal."

Moved by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

This carried out a principle for which the Congress has been fighting for years, bringing as it does the Dockers, Stevedores, Lightermen, and Coal Porters within the Factory Acts. It may be incidentally mentioned that at the Plymouth Congress, also at previous Congresses, resolutions were carried instructing the Parliamentary Committee to bring before the Home Office the urgent necessity of extending the provisions of the Factory Act to Docks, so as to enable them to have the necessary protection as in other trades for preventing accidents. Up to then they were but nominally included, all that could be obtained was the report of the factory inspector after the accident had taken place. In February following the Plymouth Congress, the Parliamentary Committee met Sir Matthew White Ridley at the Home Office, and on that occasion Sir Matthew admitted the Dockers' contention, but had some doubt in his mind how far the present Act extended. He promised the deputation to institute a special inquiry into the whole matter, and publish the same with the Home Office reports. In January of the present year the report in question was issued, in which the point in doubt was cleared up. Again the Parliamentary Committee brought

the matter before the notice of the Home Office with a view of it being dealt with in the Factory Amendment Bill then being prepared. This they did, and the principle has been accepted by Mr. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, on behalf of the Government. During the discussion of this Bill before the Grand Committee the greatest possible interest was taken by the textile trades, and the representatives of the Dockers, Stevedores, and Lightermen. One of the most interesting and important phases of this subject is that accompanying the Factory and Workshops Act Amendment Bill; there is also a Consolidation Bill codifying all the Acts dealing with Factories and Workshops. Your Committee would like to see many of the other Acts affecting labour so consolidated, such as "The Mines Regulation Acts," "The Education Acts," etc.

It will be seen from the above that the labours of Congress have made considerable progress. Reforms come slowly, but surely, and as in this case your Committee are of opinion that all future reforms demanded by the Trade Unionists of the country will be in proportion and commensurate with the energy put forth and the strength of our unions.

We may mention in this connection the invaluable services of Mr. E. Browne (legal adviser to the Parliamentary Committee), Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Sir Chas. Dilke, M.P., Mr. Harwood, M.P., Mr. Tennant, M.P., the Labour M.P.'s, the Irish M.P.'s, and others, rendered during the Committee stage of this important Bill.

Your Committee also sent out a whip urging Members of Parliament to vote for the third reading of the Bill as amended in the Grand Committee.

In concluding this part of our report we may say your Committee have been complimented for the services which they have rendered in connection with this Bill, having received the thanks of the Dockers and the Lightermen.

MINES EIGHT HOURS BILL.

In addition to the remarks made by your Committee at the commencement of this report they desire to say that they have rendered every possible assistance to the miners in the further-

ance of this measure. Mr. Yoxall, M.P., got a good position in the ballot for this Bill, and the date fixed for the second reading was February 27th. Your Committee sent out to the Members of the House of Commons the following whip:—

26th February, 1901.

Dear Sir,—My Committee desire me to make a respectful request to you to be in your place at the House of Commons and do them the honour of voting for the following Bill:—

"MINES EIGHT HOURS BILL,"

the Second Reading of which is fixed for to-morrow, Wednesday, February 27th, 1901.

(To be moved by Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M.P.)

Yours faithfully,

S. Woods, Sec.

On the occasion of the Committee stage of this Bill your Committee also sent out another whip, of which the following is a copy:—

June 11th, 1901.

Dear Sir,—My Committee desire me to make a respectful request to you to be in your place at the House of Commons and do them the honour of voting for the

"MINES EIGHT HOURS BILL,"

the Committee stage of which is fixed for to-morrow, Wednesday, June 12th, 1901.

Yours faithfully,

S. Woods, Sec.

INTERVIEW WITH LABOUR AND OTHER MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Early in the last session of Parliament, and again on the 14th of May, your Committee met the "Labour" and many other Members of Parliament at the House of Commons for the purpose of consultation in reference to some of the important Congress Bills. Amongst others the following Bills engaged the attention of the meeting: "The Mines Eight Hours," "The Steam Engines (Persons in Charge)," "The Factory and Workshops," and "The Education Bills." It was ultimately decided that the Parliamentary Committee, in conjunction with other friends of labour in the House, should closely watch the procedure in connection with these measures, and be prepared when the Bills came before the House to use all the means at their disposal to get these Bills passed into law. There is no doubt that much of the success attending some of these Bills is owing to the kindly feeling, mutual co-operation, and good

understanding brought about by these annual meetings.

DEPUTATIONS TO MINISTERS.

For many years it has been the practice of Congress and the Parliamentary Committee to arrange deputations annually to the various Ministers having charge of Departments to which certain resolutions passed at Congress have reference. At first these deputations were large, represented by some three or four hundred delegates from the different trades, afterwards it was decided by Congress that such deputations were unnecessary, as the representative character of the Parliamentary Committee would be quite as effective in bringing these questions before the notice of the respective Ministers, and if found necessary at times it might be convenient for the Committee to invite persons from outside who are specially interested in the questions to be discussed. Acting on this understanding the Parliamentary Committee have now for some years arranged their own deputations. This year the Committee met the respective Ministers interested on the 13th and 14th February. On the 13th, at twelve o'clock (noon), the deputation met the President of the Board of Trade at the Board of Trade Offices, and the questions brought before him were "Workmen's Cheap Trains," "Docks and Ports of London," and "Foreign Ships (Compensation)."

On the same date, at three o'clock, the deputation met the Secretary to the Treasury at the Treasury Offices, and brought before his notice a number of questions dealing with the administration of the Fair Wages resolution.

On February 14th, at eleven o'clock, the deputation met the First Lord of the Admiralty at the Home Office, and brought before Lord Selborne resolutions dealing with the wages of Government employes. It will be seen from another part of the Committee's Report, that certain important concessions have been made by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

On the same date, at noon, the deputation met the Home Secretary at the Home Office, and brought before Mr. Ritchie certain resolutions passed at Congress dealing with the following

questions: "Inspection in Building Trades," "Taxation of Land Values," "Extension of the Particulars Clause in Factories and Workshops," "Engine Winding at Collieries," and "Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act," and it will be seen that during the session the House has given effect to two of these questions.

HIGHER-GRADE EDUCATION.

At the Parliamentary Committee meeting on the 11th July, 1900, a representative deputation was received of persons interested in the question of higher-grade education. A long discussion took place between the Committee and the deputation, and it was ultimately decided that the result of their deliberations should be formulated in a circular. This was done, and a copy of the circular was laid on the tables for the use of delegates attending the Huddersfield Congress.

It is unnecessary to say that the circular in question was highly appreciated by all who read it, giving as it did, in the briefest possible form, the main points of complaint that all who have the educational interest of the country at heart had to say against the action of the present Government in mangling and mutilating the past policy of this country on the question of education. It stated that every child in Scotland has the chance of an efficient education up to the age of eighteen, free of charge, and under proper control, while in England and Wales such privilege is only enjoyed up to fifteen years of age; that these advantages have for generations been enjoyed by the working classes of America, Germany, and other Continental nations, and that much of their success and prosperity is derived from the provisions made for the efficient education of the workers; that in England and Wales popular education of the people has many and strong opponents; that many of the upper classes and some of the churches have always been a drag on the wheels of progress; that until the present Government took office, whatever political party was in power, progress was made, but now the power of the Government has turned against the education of the people. In 1870 local authorities,

elected by the popular vote, had power to provide and maintain schools for the people, since 1870 universal local self-government has been created in every parish for nearly every purpose, and popular educationists claim that in order to complete the work of 1870 there should be given in every district the same democratic control over education.

The present Government, instead of helping this reform, has endeavoured to destroy it on every possible occasion. By the 1870 settlement, schools established by the clergy for sectarian purposes were secured from competition, conditionally on the understanding that the schools were efficient, and half the cost of maintenance was provided. The present Government has destroyed this settlement, their legislation has given large doles to the clerical schools, they are now largely supported by public money, and they have nearly removed all the safeguards for efficiency. They have resisted to the uttermost the creation of any democratic governing body, have covered the country with clerical organisations, and endowed them for this purpose with a grant of nearly £800,000 per annum. In regard to the higher education to the children of the industrial classes, the greatest mischief is being done. These are things against which your Committee take the strongest objection, and in consonance with all friends of progressive education, the Committee desire to see appointed in every district educational authorities elected freely and democratically, that these authorities shall have power to provide efficient education for all who require it, that managers and clerical organisations shall have no control over the education of the people, and that the elementary and higher education shall be at the public expense, free and under the management of the elected representatives of the people.

The educational authorities of the country felt so strongly on this subject that they called a conference in the month of February, at St. Martin's Town Hall, for the purpose of counter-acting the retrograde action of the Government. Your Committee appointed three of its members to attend that Conference, thus showing its sympathy with the movement. As an out-

come, and at the request of the educationists, your Committee arranged a deputation to the Duke of Devonshire and Sir John Gorst. This took place on the 13th May, the deputation was large and fully representative in its character. A report of that interview was printed by your Committee, and sent out to the trades, and accompanying this circular was a form of petition urging the Trade Unions to pass resolutions condemning the educational policy of the Government, and urge their M.P.'s on every occasion to vote against such reactionary legislation. The petitions, after being received by your Secretary, were sent to Mr. John Burns, M.P., for presentation to the House; also a National Conference of Progressive Educationists was held in Holborn Restaurant on June 6th, at which every shade of political opinion was largely represented. Your Committee again appointed three of its number to attend this conference, including the Chairman of the Committee.

Early in the session the Government introduced their first Education Bill, but finding the opposition of the organised trades and the educationists so very strong, they felt it to be the wiser course to withdraw the Bill. Later on they introduced their Education (No. 2) Bill, which no doubt had for its object the getting in of the thin edge of the wedge of their destructive policy. This Bill was put down for third reading on Tuesday, the 30th July, and after a very lengthy debate in the House, the division was taken, when there voted for the Bill 200, against 142, giving a majority of 58, which considering their almost omnipotent position was very small, and this gives an indication of the strong opposition there must be even in their own ranks. Then the Government introduced their Education Minute to make a grant of over nine millions and three-quarters of money for the Board of Education. This vote was strongly opposed, and in the end a division was taken, when there voted for it 173, against it 102, majority for the Government 71. From what your Committee have said, it will be clear that every friend of popular education must be vigilant, otherwise the Government will change the whole educational policy

of the country to the injury, if not the destruction, of the higher interests of the people.

LYONS v. WILKINS (PICKETING CASE).

Immediately after the last Congress at the instigation of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Woods forwarded the following letter to Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe and Co., the Solicitors in the case:—

October 18th, 1900.

Dear Sirs,—In reference to your letter dated 27th August, which you forwarded to the Parliamentary Committee at Huddersfield, *re* the case of Lyons v. Wilkins, my Committee has had the subject under careful consideration again at their sitting yesterday, and they have instructed me to write and respectfully ask for the return of the one hundred and seventy pounds (£170) which Mr. Wilkins paid to you for the purpose of lodging the appeal in the House of Lords. I may say my Committee had no knowledge of any costs owing by Mr. Wilkins to you. This amount was paid solely for the purpose of lodging the appeal, and as the appeal was not entered, the money, in common fairness, ought to be returned, and as a matter of honour, my Committee instructs me to make this request to you to return the same. Awaiting your reply,

I am, yours faithfully,

S. Woods, Sec.

Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe & Co., Solicitors.

On the 19th October Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe and Co. sent a letter to Mr. Woods, containing the following:—

(1st) They recognised the Parliamentary Committee's position.

(2nd) That Mr. Wilkins had presumably paid the one hundred and seventy pounds on behalf of his own society.

(3rd) Requesting that Mr. Wilkins should see them in regard to the matter, and

(4th) Whether we had made any representations to Mr. Wilkins to return the money.

On the 25th October Mr. Woods sent the following letter to Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe and Co.:—

25th October, 1900.

Dear Sirs,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., for which I thank you. In reply to your query as to whether I have made application to Mr. Wilkins, on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee, for the return of the one hundred and seventy pounds referred to, I may say that I have done this in a letter dated the 14th August, which letter I understood from Mr. Wilkins he had forwarded to you. Awaiting to hear further from you on the matter,

I am, yours faithfully,

S. Woods.

Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe & Co., Solicitors.

On the 26th October, Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe and Co. sent the following letter to Mr. Woods :—

8, Bedford Row, London, W.C.,
26th October, 1900.

Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of yours of the 25th, and note that you made application to Mr. Wilkins in August last.

We are aware of this letter, but were not sure whether you had communicated with him again on the subject after the meeting of the Congress.

We wrote him last week on the subject and asked him to call upon us, but have not yet heard from him.

We will, however, do our best to get him to communicate with us, and hope to write you again shortly.

Yours faithfully,

SHAEN, ROSCOE, MASSEY AND Co.

S. Woods, Esq.,

Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand.

On the 6th November Mr. Woods wrote the following letter to Mr. Wilkins :—

6th November, 1900.

Dear Sir,—At the instigation of the Parliamentary Committee I have been in communication with Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe and Co. in reference to the repayment of the one hundred and seventy pounds paid by you to them for the prosecution of the Picketing Appeal case to the House of Lords. In reply to my letter (under date October 26th) they inform me that they have written to you asking you to call upon them in reference to this subject, but have received no reply. I am desired by the Parliamentary Committee to urge respectfully that you should see Shaen, Roscoe, and thus co-operate with them in an effort to secure the return of the one hundred and seventy pounds in question. Trusting you will do so at your earliest convenience,

I am, yours faithfully,

S. Woods.

Mr. P. C. Wilkins, Leytonstone.

On the 10th November, Mr. Wilkins replied as follows :—

November 10th, 1900.

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 6th inst. I saw Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe on November 1st, and they fully expressed their intentions of acting fairly with us, but did not see their way to pay you £170 unless this society reimbursed them. I think it is a matter in which a satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at, and Mr. Henderson expressed a wish to meet you and talk the matter over.

I called at your office on November 2nd to have a talk about the matter, and as my time is now very limited could I see you some time on Saturday morning, that

being the only day I have at my disposal now?

I do not think that the Parliamentary Committee have any chance of entering an action for the recovery of the money from Shaen, Roscoe, as I paid them the money as I stated to you without any specific instructions as to how it was to be applied, and it was pointed out to me that they did not know the Parliamentary Committee in the matter at all.

Kindly let me know when I could see you.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY C. WILKINS.

Mr. S. Woods, 19, Buckingham St., W.C.

On the 20th November Mr. Woods wrote Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe and Co., as follows :—

November 20th, 1900.

Dear Sirs,—Referring to my last letter to you in regard to the case of Lyons v. Wilkins, and my application on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee for the return of the £170 paid to you for the purpose of proceeding with the appeal, I have since had a letter from Mr. Wilkins, in which he states that your Mr. Henderson expresses a desire to meet me and talk the matter over. If that is so I should be pleased if Mr. Henderson could call here on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, when I shall be pleased to see him.

I am, yours faithfully,

S. Woods.

Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe & Co.,
Solicitors.

The meeting referred to in the above letter was held at Congress Offices, at which Mr. Edmond Browne, Barrister-at-law, Counsel to the Parliamentary Committee, was present, and Mr. Henderson, but Mr. Wilkins did not attend. A long consultation took place, and being advised that we had no legal authority to compel them to return us the money, nothing more took place for some time until Mr. Woods undertook upon himself to write the following letter :—

March 5th, 1901.

Dear Sirs,—Referring to our somewhat prolonged but pleasant interview that we had with your Mr. Henderson on the 22nd November last concerning the case of Lyons v. Wilkins, I may say that I have all along been expecting to hear from Mr. Henderson in reference to the £170 in dispute in connection with this case. Not having heard from him is my excuse for writing this letter. When Mr. Henderson left I certainly believed that in a few days we should have the money returned to us. When my Committee was up here a fortnight ago I reported this case to them, and they then desired me to write you, not having heard from you since the interview

referred to. I am sorry that difficulties have arisen in this case, and seeing that there are, or have been, reasons for delay, I will venture entirely on my own responsibility, and without prejudice, and subject to my Committee accepting the suggestion I make, as I am very anxious that there should be no strained relationship between your office and the Trade Unionists connected with the Congress, to ask, in order to effect a settlement of this dispute, that you should return one half of the £170, retaining, of course, the other half yourselves. I think this would be an easy way out of the difficulty, and would probably give satisfaction to both parties. Will you let me have your views in regard to this suggestion at your early convenience in order that I may report the same to the members of my Committee?

With kind regards,

I am, yours faithfully,
S. WOODS.

Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe & Co.,
Solicitors.

On the 14th March, Mr. Woods received the following reply:—

8, Bedford Row, London, W.C.,
March 14th, 1901.

LYONS V. WILKINS.

Dear Sir,—Referring to yours of the 5th inst., we have now much pleasure, in accordance with the suggestion contained therein, in sending you our cheque for £85 in the hope that your Committee may see their way to treat this payment as a settlement of the questions that have arisen between them and us, leaving us free to make our final settlement in the matter with the Fancy Leather Workers' Society.

Yours faithfully,

SHAEN, ROSCOE, MASSEY AND Co.
S. Woods, Esq.,
Trades Union Congress Parliamentary
Committee, 19, Buckingham Street,
Strand, W.C.

At the Parliamentary Committee meeting on the 14th May, 1901, on Mr. Woods giving his report in connection with this correspondence and interview, it was moved:—

"That the Committee approve of the Secretary's action, and accept settlement "which he has made."

This was carried unanimously.

POLITICAL STATUS OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

The question of the limited political rights of postal employes is one of those questions that is always with us, it having in one form or another been under discussion both in and out of Congress for the past nine years. The energetic agitation of this question by

the postal workers themselves, aided by the Congress and sympathetic members in the House of Commons, has made considerable progress, but the position is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. During last year, at the suggestion of the postal service, your Secretary placed himself in communication with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., asking him to meet a deputation representing every section of the postal service, in order that they might bring before his notice the question of their civil rights and the rights of combination. The right hon. gentleman consented to meet the deputation in his private room at the House of Commons, at which meeting he discussed with the deputation every phase of these questions, and, although his own views were freely expressed, he could not undertake to pledge himself for the whole Liberal party. Afterwards it was desired that your Secretary should endeavour to get a similar meeting with the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., the leader of the Government. He, therefore, wrote him and received from him a reply, under date of 13th March, 1901, but it has not been possible to make any appointment for this purpose.

Your Committee understand that the postal employes themselves are taking counsel's opinion as to their present legal standing as citizens, and what steps they should take to free themselves from their present disabilities.

TAXATION OF COAL AND SUGAR.

The Parliamentary Committee, at their meeting on the 15th May, passed the following resolution, and ordered the same to be forwarded to the leader of the Government, the leader of the Opposition, and to the Press:—

"That this Committee, after careful consideration of the Budget proposals this session of His Majesty's Government in respect to taxes on Sugar and Coal, consider these proposals a retrograde step, reactionary legislation, and unsound fiscal policy, extremely dangerous to the nation's highest interest, they are unequal in their application, and an interference with the doctrines of free trade, which are mainly responsible for the commercial prosperity of the country, and ought to be resented in every legitimate way by the working classes."

SMITHS AND STRIKERS AND THE ASSOCIATED BLACKSMITHS' DISPUTE.

A dispute arose in December, 1899, at the works of Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim (Barrow-in-Furness), between the members of the Smiths and Strikers' Society and the members of the Associated Blacksmiths' Society, in which the former charges the latter with blacklegging. The nature of the grievance may be taken from a letter sent to your Secretary by the General Secretary of the Smiths and Strikers' Society, viz. :—

(1st) That the Amalgamated Blacksmiths' Society allowed their members at Barrow to fill the places and do the work of the strikers when they came out on strike to obtain an alteration in the system of the payment of their wages.

(2nd) That when they requested the members of the Associated Blacksmiths' Society to stop work they refused to do so, and

(3rd) That the Associated Blacksmiths allowed their members to work with strikers imported by a Free Labour agent during the dispute.

A considerable number of letters had passed between the firm in question and the General Secretaries of the two societies. This correspondence covered a period of nearly twelve months, but all had ended in failure. The Smiths and Strikers' Society then wrote to the Parliamentary Committee for their intervention; that was early in the month of November, 1900. Your Secretary at once communicated this complaint to the Secretary of the Associated Blacksmiths in the following letter :—

7th November, 1900.

Dear Mr. Inglis,—I am instructed by the Parliamentary Committee to inform you that the Smiths and Strikers' Society has been appealing to them to intervene in the unfortunate dispute that has been pending for a considerable time between your society and theirs, the merits of which you are no doubt fully acquainted with. The Parliamentary Committee all along has advised that if it was at all possible the parties to the dispute should come to a mutual conciliatory settlement between themselves. It appears this has not been possible; in consequence the Smiths and Strikers', according to Congress Standing Order, has deposited the guaranteed amount to cover the cost of investigation, and the Parliamentary Committee has consequently appointed three of its number, Messrs. Davis, Sexton and Thorne to act as

arbitrators in the inquiry, which is to be held in Barrow-in-Furness on the 20th inst. I have not been informed of the exact place of meeting, but will make full inquiries and let you know. I hope when the matter is inquired into from both points of view that a satisfactory settlement will be effected. With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,
S. Woods.

To this letter Mr. Inglis sent the following reply:—

November 9th, 1900.

Dear Sir,—Your favour of the 7th inst. to hand. Permit me to say I am aware of no dispute with the Smiths and Strikers' Society and this Society, and so far as I know there never has been any dispute between them. Will you please point out what is the nature of the alleged grievances that the complaint to which you refer has been founded upon, also furnish me with a copy of the Standing Order under which you are presumably acting? I may observe that your procedure seems to me most exceptional. I should have expected your Committee, as an act of justice—apart from a common act of courtesy—would have furnished the respondent with a copy of the complaint and afforded an opportunity for a reply before any resolution was come to. Acting on an *ex parte* statement and issuing an arbitrary order is not the way which one would expect the gentlemen of the Parliamentary Committee to do their business. With kind regards,

Yours truly,
Mr. S. Woods. JOHN INGLIS.

Mr. Woods at once communicated with the Smiths and Strikers' Society, and asked for a detailed statement of their grievances; also wrote the following reply to Mr. Inglis :—

November 14th, 1900.

Dear Sir,—Your letter to hand, which I may say came as a great surprise to me when you state that you are totally ignorant of any grievance existing between your society and the Smiths and Strikers' Society, because I may say for your information that the Parliamentary Committee have, in one form or another, had this matter before them for a considerable time, and on every occasion have advised, as far as possible, a settlement by mutual conciliation between the two trades affected, and representations have been made to the Parliamentary Committee that these efforts have failed, although they have been tried.

Had either the Committee or myself had the faintest idea that you were unaware of these proceedings you would have been fully consulted in every way in our power. It is not the desire or the mode of procedure of the Parliamentary Committee to act in these matters unjustly or discourteously to any trade. On the

strength of the statements made in your letter I feel it my duty to write to the Smiths and Strikers for full particulars of their grievances, which shall be supplied to you as early as possible. In the meantime the proceedings to be cancelled for the present to allow you to be properly consulted in the matter. I enclose you copy of the resolution under which the Committee act in these questions. With kind regards,

I am, yours faithfully,
Mr. J. Inglis, S. Woods.
Associated Blacksmiths.

On the 20th November, 1900, Mr. Woods also wrote the following letter to Mr. Inglis:—

November 20th, 1900.

SMITHS AND STRIKERS' SOCIETY v. ASSOCIATED BLACKSMITHS' DISPUTE.

Dear Sir,—In further reference to your letter of 9th November *re* the alleged dispute as above, since writing you on the 14th inst., as I stated therein I have made full inquiries, and I am informed that a considerable amount of correspondence has passed between Mr. G. Ashcroft, Secretary of the Smiths and Strikers' Society, and yourself in regard to this matter, also that a personal interview took place between yourself and Mr. Ashcroft in your office in May last; that you also attended a conference in the office of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, at Barrow, on the 20th August last on the poundage question; that Mr. Ashcroft wrote you in regard to the grievance on the 18th January, 1900; that you replied to Mr. Ashcroft on the 12th February; that Mr. Ashcroft again wrote you on the 25th April, also on the 3rd May; that you replied to him on the 8th May, and he again wrote you on the 14th May, also on the 30th May, you replying to him on the 31st May. If these statements are correct it is difficult to imagine how you could say in your letter to me of the 9th inst. that you were not aware of any dispute between these two trades. As I stated in my letter of the 14th that the Smiths and Strikers' Society are very anxious that the whole of this matter should be cleared up, and seeing that they have complied with the Standing Order, copy of which I forwarded you on the 14th, and under which the Parliamentary Committee act, I hope that you and your society will see your way to fall in with the Standing Orders passed by the Congress. As I told you in my last letter, I would postpone the meeting which was to have been held to-day in order to make full inquiries into your statements. I am now asked by Messrs. Davis, Thorne and Sexton (who are appointed to investigate this matter) to call you to a meeting to be held on the 28th instant, at four o'clock, in the Hartington Hotel, Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, when the whole matter can be fully gone into. In face of the above statements I hope you will now con-

sider that there has been no injustice or lack of courtesy shown to you during the completion of these arrangements.

Trusting the outcome of your deliberations may be an amicable and peaceable settlement of the points in dispute, and with kind regards,

I am, yours faithfully,
Mr. J. Inglis, S. Woods.
Associated Blacksmiths' Society.

On the 23rd November, Mr. Inglis wrote, and sent a telegram on the same date. The text of the telegram is as follows:—

"My Executive last evening declined to involve this society in the trouble you refer to; will not be represented at the meeting convened. Letter following."

The substance of the letter referred to was as follows:—

(1) Declined to recognise the action of the Parliamentary Committee.

(2nd) Denied that there was any grievance between their society and the Smiths and Strikers.

(3rd) Declined to meet the representatives of the other society and the arbitrators in Barrow on the 28th November.

On receipt of this letter Mr. Woods replied as follows:—

26th November, 1900.

Dear Sir,—Your telegram duly came to hand, also your letter of the 23rd inst., from which I was sorry to find that your Executive have arrived at the decision they have. I have no power to defer the investigation any longer, and the arbitrators will have to meet and consider the whole bearings of the case. You imply in your letter that the Parliamentary Committee have discussed the merits of the dispute in question with the Smiths and Strikers, but I must say they have done nothing of the kind. Up to now all the Parliamentary Committee have done has been to advise the Smiths and Strikers' Society, if possible, to come to some mutual understanding with your society without the Parliamentary Committee's intervention, under Standing Order. They have no power to do more, and having been pressed, they have no alternative but to put the Standing Order in force. You reiterate, in a modified form, your charge of discourtesy. I may say the Committee have been charged by the other side with unnecessarily delaying the matter, thus showing too much leniency towards your society. You will, therefore, see how difficult it is to satisfy both parties. I am sorry your Executive have arrived at the decision they have, as I fear such decision must greatly complicate any settlement. With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,
Mr. J. Inglis, J.P., S. Woods.
Associated Blacksmiths' Society.

According to the arrangements the arbitrators met at the "Hartington Hotel," Barrow-in-Furness, on the 28th November, Mr. Thorne being absent on account of having important business in Wales, and their report was presented to the full Parliamentary Committee on the 3rd December, 1900, and unanimously accepted.

[COPY OF REPORT.]

In the matter of a dispute between the United Kingdom Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers employed at Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim, Barrow-in-Furness, and the members of the Associated Blacksmiths' Society employed at the same firm, submitted to us for investigation by virtue of Standing Order No. 20 of the Trades Union Congress.

We have considered all the evidence submitted to us in respect to this dispute, and find that the members of the Associated Blacksmiths' Society have aided a free labour agency to supply non-union men to fill the places of Trade Unionists on strike, and, inasmuch as this is contrary to the principle of Trade Unions as held by the organised trades, and in violation of Standing Order No. 20 of Congress, we award:—

(1st) That the Associated Blacksmiths shall be called upon by the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee to cease their opposition to Trade Union strikers.

(2nd) To meet in conference the Smiths and Strikers and arrange the direct payment of wages as agreed to by Messrs. Vickers Son, and Maxim.

(3rd) That the costs of the inquiry be borne by the Associated Blacksmiths' Society.

(Signed)

J. SEXTON.

W. J. DAVIS.

December 3rd, 1900.

Although requested, the Associated Blacksmiths have not paid the costs of inquiry.

On the 6th December, 1900, Mr. Woods sent Mr. Inglis the following letter (together with copy of the award):

6th December, 1900.

Dear Mr. Inglis,—I beg respectfully to inform you that the Parliamentary Committee at their meeting here on the 4th inst. had under careful consideration the award of the arbitrators appointed to inquire into the cause of grievance between the Smiths and Strikers and the Associated Blacksmiths, about which we have had previous correspondence, and I am instructed to say as follows:—

(1st) That the Parliamentary Committee were sorry and surprised that your society had decided not to be and were not present at the inquiry.

(2nd) They trust that after careful consideration of the arbitrators' award, copy of which I enclose, your society will see their way to give effect to the findings of the arbitrators.

(3rd) They particularly direct your attention to No. 2 recommendation of the arbitrators.

I am to say that the Parliamentary Committee strongly hope that even now the existing difficulty may be mutually adjusted.

With kind regards, and wishing you the compliments of the season,

I am, yours faithfully,

S. Woods.

On the 17th December, 1900, your Secretary sent another letter to Mr. Inglis expressing the hope that their society would fall in with the recommendations made by the arbitrators, and again, on the 16th May, 1901, he, at the instigation of the Parliamentary Committee, wrote Mr. Inglis, in which letter he used the following terms:—

Every member of the Committee express themselves as being desirous that this matter should be amicably settled on the grounds of personal respect and with a view of allaying any little friction which may have arisen between you and the Committee in connection with the circumstances of this unfortunate dispute.

It is to be regretted that, after carrying out to the best of our ability, and in the most impartial manner possible, the Standing Orders of Congress, we should be personally criticised.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS (PERSONS IN CHARGE) BILL.

Your Committee, in view of the second reading of "The Steam Engines (Persons in Charge) Bill," brought in by Mr. Jacoby, M.P., issued the following whip to Members of the House of Commons:—

Dear Sir,—My Committee desire to make a respectful request to you to be in your place in the House of Commons, and do them the honour of voting for the following Bill: "The Steam Engines (Persons in Charge) Bill," the second reading of which is fixed for to-morrow, Wednesday, the 1st May, to be moved by Mr. Jacoby, M.P.

Yours faithfully,

S. Woods.

It is satisfactory to find that the Bill passed a second reading without a division, and was referred to the Grand Committee on Trade for further discussion. On May the 2nd your Committee received the following letter from the General Secretary of the

National Federation of Enginemen and Boilermen :—

At an Executive meeting of the above Federation yesterday, it was resolved: "That we express our high appreciation of your prompt action and support in issuing the whip to the Members of the House of Commons, which, we believe, contributed largely to the success of our Engines and Boiler Bill. We further desire to ask for your continued valuable support towards its final issue becoming law."

On the 6th June your Secretary received a letter from Mr. Jacoby, M.P., stating that Mr. Ellis (employers' solicitor) was to be called before the Committee and suggesting that he should obtain a witness to give evidence, and let him have the name and address of such person. Your Secretary at once placed himself in communication with the General Secretary of the Federation of Enginemen, asking him to send him the names and addresses of persons practically acquainted with the subject under discussion, and, if possible, he would try to get them to be allowed to attend before the Committee. As a result of this correspondence several witnesses gave evidence before the Committee on behalf of the Bill. It is satisfactory to find that on the completion of the Grand Committee's work they reported the Bill to the House of Commons without amendment, and it was fully expected, at the time of preparing this report, that the Bill would have been successful in its remaining stages, and so become the law of the land, but unfortunately, through lack of opportunity and the indifference of the Government to the question, the Bill has been sacrificed for this session. Your Committee wish to point out in connection with this Bill that in several past sessions of Parliament it was bitterly opposed in its progress through the House, and ultimately blocked, but through sheer perseverance of its promoters, this year the opposition was practically dead.

LAW LORDS' DECISION IN THE TAFF VALE DISPUTE.

The one case that puts in the shade every other in the Trade Union movement and in the public Press of the country, at the present moment and for some time past, is the remarkable

decision of the Law Lords given in connection with the Taff Vale picketing case on July 22nd. During the last twenty years or more large sums of money have been spent, and the deepest interest taken by Trade Unions with the object of keeping intact and safeguarding Trade Union funds; especially has this been the case in connection with some of the larger trades, because it is contended by all Trade Union leaders that the real object and intention of the Trade Union Act was to give the fullest protection to these funds. This view has been held by such men as Frederick Harrison, the late Mr. Mundella, Mr. Crompton, Mr. Justice Wright, Mr. George Howell, and last, though not least, the present Master of Rolls (in his decision on this very case in the Appeal Court), and strongly holding this opinion, it naturally came as a great surprise when the decision of the Law Lords was announced to the world, upsetting, as it did, all previous and well-thought-out decisions given in the Law Courts upon this technical, yet important, point of law. It will be remembered that while the Congress was sitting at Huddersfield, Mr. Bell, M.P., announced to the delegates the decision of Judge Farwell granting an injunction against the Railway Servants' Society and dismissing an application to strike out the society's name, holding that the society and its funds are liable for wrongs committed by its agents. In view of this decision, and in harmony with the unmistakable desire of the Congress, the Parliamentary Committee at once commenced to solicit funds from the trades with a view of assisting the Railway Servants in their determined appeal to the House of Lords, and further they placed the case in the hands of Mr. Edmond Browne (barrister-at-law), asking him to advise them in regard to Justice Farwell's decision, and the effects it would be likely to have upon the position of Trade Unions, who without delay carefully examined this decision and at considerable length explained its probable bearings in reference to Trade Unions, and your Committee decided that the opinion should be drawn up in circular form, and printed and sent out to the trades composing the Congress.

In this connection, we give a few of the principal sentences in this remarkable decision as given by some of the Law Lords. Lord Macnaghten, and the other Lords seemed to agree with him, said:—

"That it had been intended by the strongest advocates of Trade Unionism that persons should be liable for concerted as well as individual action. To him it seemed a matter of no difference whether persons acting in concert be combined together in a Trade Union or collected and united in any other form of association. On the main question, whether a registered Trade Union may be sued in and by its registered name, for his part he could see no difficulty in the way of such a suit. It is quite true that a registered Trade Union is not a corporation, but it has a registered name and a registered office. The registered office is the place where it carries on business. A partnership firm which is not a corporation, nor a legal entity, may now be sued in the firms' name, and when I find that the Act of Parliament actually provided for registered Trade Unions being sued in certain cases by its registered name as a Trade Union, and does not say that the cases specified are the only cases in which it may be sued, I can see nothing contrary to the principle or contrary to the provisions of the Trade Union Acts in holding that a Trade Union may be sued in its registered name."

This judgment and the arguments used are so important and far reaching in their effects on the Trade Union position and Trade Union action, that the Parliamentary Committee lost no time in placing the matter in the hands of their advising counsel, and after some correspondence and a long consultation between your Committee and Mr. Browne, the latter drew up the following:—

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

The position of Trade Unions created by the judgment in the Taff Vale case is very serious. In my opinion the funds of unregistered unions are equally liable with registered unions for damages caused by the illegal acts of persons acting as agents for and on behalf of those bodies. I think this is made clear by Lord Macnaghten when he said in the course of his judgment:—

"He had no doubt whatever that a Trade Union, whether registered or unregistered, might be sued in a representative action if the persons selected as defendants were persons who from their position might be taken fairly to represent that body."

I pointed out at the Huddersfield Congress, and subsequently in a circular I drew up on the case for the Parliamentary Committee that the words used in Mr. Justice Farwell's judgment were: "An association of individuals," and that learned judge quotes the cases of *Buck v. Williams*, 3 H and N 308, and *Whitcomb v. Fellows*, 10 C B N S 765, where unincorporated improvement commissioners, as trustees of a turnpike road respectively, sued under their respective Acts in the name of their clerk and were held liable in tort.

I have gone into this because I have seen it stated that unregistered unions are not touched by the judgment. All the Lords in their respective judgments adopted the judgment, and even the words in which it was delivered, of Mr. Justice Farwell.

The seriousness of the judgment is because of the position of the law relating to picketing, as laid down in the case of *Lyons v. Wilkins*. Under the judgment there it will be exceedingly difficult to conduct a strike with any degree of success without doing illegal acts. The consequence of these acts if done, in the words of Lord Macnaghten, by "persons who from their position might be taken fairly to represent that body," will be to render the funds of the society liable for the damage occasioned by such illegal acts. So that the first step to be taken, in my opinion, should be that the first case where an injunction is sought to restrain persons from picketing should be taken to the House of Lords under the authority of Congress, or such persons as it would authorise, so as to prevent the possibility of anything happening similar to that in the case of *Lyons v. Wilkins*.

I am also of opinion that the various unions should amend their rules so as to prevent, as far as possible, actions being taken against the unions now that they are seable in their collective capacity.

The last point referred to me for opinion is as to whether or not the unions under the judgment have obtained any benefit in the matter of being able to sue employers. I think there is a great advantage in being able to sue, say, a vindictive employer, who might try and break up or otherwise injure a union for his own benefit. If it can be shown that employers do such an act I should say that a good cause of action lay with the union against such an employer.

EDMOND BROWNE.

1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.

BELFAST BUTCHERS' APPEAL CASE.

At the Huddersfield Congress the question of the Belfast Butchers' appeal case was discussed, and it was ultimately decided, on a division, that the case should be referred to the Parliamentary Committee, with instructions to bring it before the organised trades of the

country, urging them to grant financial assistance. The Committee at their meeting in October carried out this instruction, sending out a circular to the trades for the purpose. In response to the Committee's appeal the sum of £75 was forwarded for this purpose, and the same handed over to the Belfast Trades Council on the 29th April. The appeal came before the House of Lords and the Law Lords gave their decision on the 5th August, it being fully reported in the Press. At the conclusion of the evidence in a former case, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C. for the defendants (or Trade Union), submitted that they were entitled to a non-suit upon the grounds that there was no evidence of a contract between Munce and Leatham, nor of any pecuniary damage to the plaintiff by reason of the acts of the defendants, and that the acts of the defendants were legitimate. The Lord Chief Justice who tried the case refused to non-suit. He submitted in compliance with the wishes of defendants' counsel the three following questions for the jury:—

(1st) Did the defendants or any of them wrongfully or maliciously induce the customers or servants of the plaintiff named in the evidence to refuse to deal with the plaintiff?

(2nd) Did the defendants or any two or more of them maliciously conspire to induce the plaintiff's customers or servants named in the evidence, or any of them, not to deal with the plaintiff, or not to continue in his employment, and were such persons so induced not to do so?

(3rd) Did the defendants Davy, Dornan, and Shaw, or any of them publish the black list with intent to injure the plaintiff in his business, and if so, did the publication so injure him?

The jury answered each of these questions in the affirmative and assessed the damages against all the defendants at £200, and with regard to the third question, they found against the defendants Davey, Dornan, and Shaw, with an additional £50 as damages against them only. Judgment was given in accordance with that verdict. The defendants then appealed, but the appeal was dismissed except that the damages were disallowed in respect to the third question. After considering these statements their Lordships gave judgment, dismissing the appeal with costs.

HOUSE OF LORDS *v.* APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

The Parliamentary Committee at their meeting on the 10th July, on hearing of the intended action of the Lord Chancellor to introduce a Bill making it impossible for appeals being made to the House of Lords under the "Workmen's Compensation Act," passed the following resolution, and ordered same to be forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, viz.:—

"That this Committee views with alarm
"the proposal to abolish the appellate
"jurisdiction of the House of Lords in
"connection with the 'Workmen's Com-
"pensation Act,' and calls upon the workers
"of the country to urge their representa-
"tives in Parliament to prevent the Bill
"now before the House of Lords becoming
"law when it comes before the House of
"Commons. The Lord Chancellor is in-
"correct in stating that the proposal is
"in favour of workmen, as they have,
"notwithstanding the cost, successfully
"appealed against the decisions of the
"lower courts in several cases already,
"and this Committee, representing the
"organised workers of the country, wishes
"to place on record the fact that it is
"opposed to interfering with their right of
"appeal to the House of Lords."

INCREASE OF WAGES AT GOVERNMENT DOCKYARDS.

The Parliamentary Committee in the month of February waited upon Lord Selborne (the First Lord of the Admiralty). At this interview the disparity in the rates of wages between private dockyards and Government dockyards was fully explained to his Lordship. At the conclusion, Lord Selborne said he would be glad to consider any information sent him showing the rates of wages paid in the out ports in comparison with those paid in H.M. Dockyards. Following up this pronouncement, at considerable trouble, the trades interested sent to the First Lord of the Admiralty comparative statements, and after fully considering the case he gave his decision through the officials of the Chatham Dockyard (on the 4th July last). This is very interesting and satisfactory, and is as follows:—

"Their Lordships of the Admiralty's
"reply to the workmen's petition for an
"increase of pay. In addition to the
"advance of 1s. per week to ordinary
"unskilled labourers, already announced,

"the pay of established Shipwrights has been increased from 32s. to 33s. per week, and the hired Shipwrights from 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d., and probationers from 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. The extra pay of recorders of work is increased from 6d. to 1s. per day, and the wages of Machinists or Spinners (Women) is advanced from 11s. to 15s., and from 13s. to 18s. a week respectively.

"Their Lordships add that the question of increasing the number of established men in the various trades, and the cases of store-house men and store-house labourers are under consideration."

The Parliamentary Committee are pleased to find that their labour in this respect has been so far successful, and desire to congratulate the Government workmen affected by this new arrangement on their improved position.

THE PENRHYN DISPUTE.

During the month of February the Parliamentary Committee received a deputation from the Penrhyn Quarrymen, and they were favoured with a rough proof of the proposed appeal that they intended sending out to the Trade Unions of the country, and requesting that the Committee would endorse such appeal. After considerable discussion, the deputation having withdrawn, the Committee decided to endorse the appeal submitted, and requested your Secretary to write the Secretary of the Penrhyn Quarrymen's Union in the following terms:—

(1st) To express the Committee's sympathy with them in their unfortunate struggle.

(2nd) To say that all moneys received from British Trade Unions must be used exclusively for the support of Trade Unionists in their movement.

(3rd) To inform them that the opinion of the Parliamentary Committee was that much of the Quarrymen's present difficulty would not have arisen if the men working at the quarries had joined the union and remained in it since the time of their last unfortunate struggle, and

(4th) Also to say that the Parliamentary Committee are very anxious that, whatever may be the outcome of the present struggle, the men engaged in it, by the painful experience which they are now passing through, will learn the lesson that their only hope of getting fair treatment at the hands of their employers can only be secured by acting on the principle that both in time of peace and warfare their only security is a strong and permanent union, and concluded by wishing them every success in their present effort.

Your Committee afterwards received in reply a letter thanking them for their action, and promising so far as possible to act on the advice given.

DOCK, WHARF, RIVERSIDE, ETC., UNION v. STEVEDORES' UNION.

During the summer of 1900 a dispute arose between the Dock, Riverside, etc., Union at London and the members of the Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour League, certain charges being made by the Dockers' Union against members of the Stevedores' Union that they were guilty of blacklegging while the Dockers were engaged in a dispute with the employers. Considerable correspondence passed between the Parliamentary Committee and the societies in question with a view of trying to settle the points in dispute, and at the time of the holding of last Congress these negotiations were proceeding, and your Committee, not being able to effect a satisfactory settlement, were requested by the Stevedores to appoint arbitrators, as per No. 20 Standing Order of the Congress. The undermentioned members of the Committee were appointed, and in the early part of December the parties met to investigate the charges made. After full consideration of all the matters involved, they drew up their report and presented the same to the full Parliamentary Committee on the 12th February, 1901. The Committee accepted the report and instructed the Secretary to forward to each society a copy of the following award, viz.:—

16th February, 1901.

"The evidence placed before the members of your committee inquiring into the matter in dispute between the Dockers' Union and the Stevedores was of a clear and detailed character, and, after giving it the fullest consideration, they came to the conclusion that the charges of blacklegging made against the Stevedores by the Dockers' Union had not been proved. The arbitrators further decided that the costs of the inquiry should be borne by the Dockers' Union."

(Signed)

W. B. HORNIDGE.
C. W. BOWERMAN.
E. COWEY.

COACHMAKERS AND CABINET MAKERS' DISPUTE.

Your Committee received a letter, April 18th, 1901, from the Amalgamated

Union of Cabinet Makers, alleging certain charges against the members of the United Coachmakers' Society, and asking the Committee to elect three arbitrators to inquire into the same. This matter was fully gone into by your Committee in the early part of May, and, after communicating and sending on the statement of charges made against the Coachmakers' Society and full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Parliamentary Committee appointed three of its members to act as arbitrators in the dispute. The following is a statement of the charges in brief:—

(1st) A dispute took place at Castle Carr Works, Hadley, Salop, on February 28th, 1901, when fifty-four members of the Cabinet Makers' Society came out on strike against an attempted reduction of wages from 36s. to 32s. per week in the fixing and finishing shops. Mr. G. Waldron (Secretary Coachmakers' Society) was notified of this stoppage, and asked to recognise the Standing Orders of the Congress and not allow the work to be finished by their members. Mr. Waldron replied on the 12th March, but the answer was evasive. The firm in question then advertised for body makers, and stated there was no dispute existing at Hadley. Afterwards men were drafted into the fixing and finishing shops from the Coachmakers' Society, and the work at the time of the arbitration was being done by their members. The Cabinet Makers' Society were in possession of a letter from the firm to the Manchester Tramways Committee in which the Coachmakers offered to fill the vacancy of the men.

The investigation took place on Friday, July 5th, 1901, at the Mitre Hotel, Liverpool, and the Committee reported to the full Parliamentary Committee on July 9th, 1901.

[COPY OF REPORT.]

REPORT OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S ARBITRATORS.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE COACHMAKERS AND THE CABINET MAKERS.

Arbitrators: Messrs. Bowerman, Hornidge, and Hobson.

Coachmakers' representatives: Messrs. Waldron, Cowen, and Senior.

Cabinet Makers' representatives: Messrs. Smith, O'Grady, Jack, Ennis, and Fletcher.

(1st) We beg to report, after making full inquiries into the charges made against the United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers by the Cabinet Makers' Society, as follows:—

(2nd) That owing to some of the evidence being of a very conflicting character, and other insufficient to sustain the charges,

your Committee had difficulty in forming an opinion on some of the points at difference.

(3rd) We are unanimous in our decision that neither party affected have knowingly violated the spirit and intent of Standing Order No. 20 of the Trades Union Congress.

(4th) We are of opinion that in this instance there has not been sufficient care exercised to respect each others rights.

(5th) The mistakes, made mainly we think through jealousy or want of thought, should show the necessity for an exchange of cards, or at least of a working arrangement in order to avoid friction in the future.

(6th) That, while recognising that grave errors had been made, we believe it is the result of ignorance, misapprehension or over anxiety on the part of each society to do the best possible for the benefit of their own members.

(7th) We are strongly of opinion that the charges preferred against the Coachmakers' Society of assisting to defeat those on strike, as specified in Standing Order No. 20, have not been sustained.

(8th) Under these circumstances we determine that the expenses shall be borne equally by both societies.

(Signed) C. W. BOWERMAN.
W. B. HORNIDGE.
CHAS. HOBSON.

THE BRASSFOUNDERS AND IRONFOUNDERS' DISPUTE.

It appears that a dispute arose between the Brassfounders and Ironfounders' Societies sometime during the year 1899, in which the Brassfounders charged the members of the Ironfounders' Society with blacklegging during the existence of a strike, and it would appear that certain correspondence had taken place between the two societies in reference to this allegation. Early in the present year the Brassfounders' Society placed themselves in communication with the Parliamentary Committee, who at once entered into correspondence with the two societies in question, endeavouring to come to some amicable settlement, but their efforts proved unsuccessful. On the 14th May last an informal meeting was held between the General Secretaries of the two societies and members of the Parliamentary Committee. After hearing statements from both societies, it was suggested as a basis of settlement of the dispute (without prejudice to either society):—

(1st) That the Brassfounders, without prejudice to present customs or in any way being regarded as a precedent, withdraw their opposition to members of the Iron-

founders who now act as foremen in the brass foundry in the occupation of Messrs. Marsden and Sons, Liverpool.

(2nd) That the Ironfounders withdraw the members who have taken the place of the Brassfounders on strike at the same firm. The Sub-Committee afterwards made a report to the full Parliamentary Committee, when the Committee decided that another effort should be made to effect a friendly settlement, and suggested that representatives should be appointed from each party, and that Mr. Woods should act as conciliator and mutual chairman.

In accordance with the above decision a joint meeting took place at the Clifton Hotel, Liverpool, on the 24th May last, and there were present with others Mr. Jeffers, of the Brassfounders, and Mr. Maddison and another as representing the Ironfounders. Mr. Woods being present as chairman explained the preliminary circumstances leading up to the present meeting, and also read the resolution above referred to, also the proposed basis of settlement suggested at the informal meeting. He concluded by hoping that some compromise settlement might be arrived at, such as the one mentioned in the suggestion, which might have the effect of leading to a much better understanding between the two societies. Although there was considerable discussion, it was found at the end that neither side would give way, and immediately the Brassfounders, in harmony with Standing Order No. 20, made application to have the matter settled by arbitration.

The Parliamentary Committee at their next meeting appointed three of their number to investigate the grievances existing between these two societies, and on July 24th, 1901, the arbitration was held at the Bee Hotel, Liverpool. After hearing evidence on both sides the arbitrators reported as follows:—

REPORT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE BETWEEN THE SOCIETY OF BRASS-FOUNDERS AND IRONFOUNDERS, ORIGINATING AT MESSRS. JOHN MARSDEN AND SONS', LIVERPOOL.

The case was heard by Messrs. E. Covey and Chas. Hobson, representing the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. W. Thorne being unavoidably absent.

The two societies were represented as follow:—

Brassfounders: Messrs. T. Jeffers, G. Willer, W. Fitton, and J. Ryan.

Ironfounders: Messrs. J. Maddison, R. G. Williams, and W. Haldane.

The charge preferred against the Ironfounders was that their members had taken the places of members of the Brassfounders' Society when on strike, which charge the Ironfounders admitted, but pleaded in justification that they had done so in vindication of one of their members who had been appointed general manager of the firm, and for which reason the Brassfounders had struck the shop. Your Committee think that whatever reason there might be for the Ironfounders taking that position at first, this was altogether removed when the Brassfounders withdrew their objection to an Ironfounder being foreman. The Brassfounders having freely withdrawn from the position at first taken up and admitted their error, your Committee think that the Ironfounders in return should withdraw their men, and thus put an end both to the dispute and the friction. The Brassfounders raise no objection to Ironfounders working at brassfounding, as this is a common practice throughout the country, their only objection now being that members of one society should take the places of members of another society when on strike. Your Committee conclude that the Ironfounders are in the wrong in allowing their members to remain at work now the Brassfounders have withdrawn their objection to an Ironfounder being in charge of the shop, and except the Ironfounders withdraw their men who have taken the places of the men on strike they must pay the penalty prescribed by Standing Order No. 20.

Your Committee feel it their duty to say that the Brassfounders were not justified in striking the shop for the reason assigned, and especially before consultation with the E.C. of the Ironfounders' Society, and had they not freely withdrawn from the position at first taken up, we should have been bound to have reserved our decision, but having freely withdrawn their objection to an Ironfounder holding the position of manager, whatever cause there might

have been for the Ironfounders' action, the same is now entirely removed, and we think it is the duty of the Ironfounders to accept the position as it now stands as a basis of a working agreement to govern the conduct of both societies in future.

(Signed)

EDWARD COWEY.
CHAS. HOBSON.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS, MIDDLESBRO'.

As instructed by the Parliamentary Committee, your delegates, Messrs. Hobson and Sexton, attended the Co-operative Congress on May 24th and following days, at Middlesbro', to convey fraternal greetings and express a wish for the future welfare of the Co-operative movement, and that the relations between the two bodies at present existing should not only continue but improve. The Congress was better attended than in previous years, the number of delegates being in excess of any previous Congress. The progressive spirit of the assembly was also very marked and much in advance of any previous year. Fifteen minutes was allotted for your delegates to address the Congress, of which they fully availed themselves. Your delegates remained until the end of the Congress on the Wednesday, during which time they were generously and cordially treated, and had many opportunities of discussing the future of Trade Unionism and Co-operation with many of the prominent men of the Co-operative movement, all of whom agreed that the creation of the Joint Committee, as represented by the Parliamentary Committee and the Co-operative Committee, and the fraternal delegations to each body annually should be encouraged as the means of bringing about the closest possible union of both industrial institutions.

(Signed) CHAS. HOBSON.
J. SEXTON.

AMERICAN DELEGATES' REPORT.

"Fellow Delegates,—In accordance with the decision of the last Trades Union Congress, we attended the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour, which

opened at Louisville, Kentucky, on December 6th of last year and terminated on December 15th.

"After the formal opening of the proceedings the Credentials Committee submitted its report, which showed that 221 delegates were present, representing 181 organisations, of these 44 were Central Labour Unions which are based on similar lines to our Trades and Labour Councils.

"The President, Samuel Gompers, delivered an able and comprehensive address, in which he reviewed the work of the Federation for the past year. Among the many questions to which he referred was that of the effort the American Federation of Labour had put forth for the purpose of developing and increasing the strength of the unions affiliated and the formation of new organisations; he also referred to a number of measures which had come before the various State Legislatures containing points of industrial and economic advantage to the workers and the manner in which the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labour had worked to promote their success. After the acceptance of the President's address, the Convention proceeded to discuss a rather long agenda. There was a number of keen and interesting debates. Two of the most warmly discussed subjects were the collectivist resolution, which, after a long and well-conducted debate, was defeated; the second being the question of demarcation of work between the different unions or (as they term it there) Union Jurisdiction.

"The policy of poaching on each other's preserves seems to be a more serious problem there than it even is here, and that is saying a great deal.

"The question of compulsory arbitration came in for a share of attention, but the law in operation in New Zealand did not meet with the approval of the Convention. Many other questions of importance came before the Convention and resulted in decisions of a practical character.

"On the whole, the Trade Union movement in America is gradually growing stronger, though, up to the present, in proportion to the numbers of the respective countries, they are not

so well organised as we are. It is a stupendous task to organise labour in the United States. The cosmopolitan make-up of the population and the vast area which the great continent covers render the work of the agitators exceedingly difficult; however, it is to be hoped that the tyrannical conditions which are being imposed by the rapidly developing trusts and combines will teach the American workers the necessity of using their collective power in defence of their class. There are many able men and women engaged in the work of organisation, and we heartily wish them every degree of success. In addition to ourselves there was another fraternal delegate present at the Convention in the person of David A. Carey, representing the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress. He stated that the movement was growing in Canada, and that a great deal of attention was being paid to the promotion of labour legislation. We cannot close this report without paying our tribute to the delegates, from the President downwards, for the genuine hospitality which we received from all with whom we came into contact. A more warm-hearted or homely set of people it has seldom been our good fortune to meet; the acquaintance of such as they, once made, can never be forgotten.

"Yours fraternally,

"JOHN WEIR.

"PETE CURRAN."

JOINT COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS AND CO-OPERATORS.

The members forming the Committee during the year were: Messrs. D. Holmes, W. C. Steadman, C. Hobson and A. Wilkie, representing the Parliamentary Committee; Messrs. T. Gidley, T. Harden, H. Vivian and J. C. Gray, representing the United Board of the Co-operative Union.

Since the last Congress we have only had one meeting of the Committee, and, we believe, with slight exceptions, the most cordial relations prevail between the two movements.

When it is remembered that the Co-operative Societies employ in various capacities over 80,000 people it is but

human to expect that there will be more or less friction arising from trivial misunderstandings.

As both movements are in the best interests of the workers it should be gratifying to their adherents that, notwithstanding the sometimes complicated questions which have had to be dealt with between the Co-operative Societies and their employes, matters have worked satisfactorily during the year.

It is a proof of the good work done by this Committee since its inception in their efforts to draw the two movements more closely together, and to act more in unison with each other.

A. WILKIE, *Chairman.*

JOINT COMMITTEE AND OLDHAM TAILORS.

During the year there has been considerable correspondence between the Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee and the General Secretary of the Co-operative Union, the subject matter of this correspondence has been mainly in regard to the circulation of offensive literature by the Oldham Tailors' Society in reference to their alleged complaint of the actions of the Co-operative Society. In the month of May the Oldham Tailors sent to your Committee a resolution for the Congress agenda dealing with the matter in dispute. Your Committee could not allow this resolution to appear, because it was inconsistent with the rule governing the work of the Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators, viz.:—

"That all questions in the first instance shall be referred to the Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators."

On receipt of the resolution in question your Secretary at once wrote to the Amalgamated Tailors' Society informing them of this rule and of the practice of the Committee, also stating that the resolution had been forwarded to the Joint Committee for their consideration. The Joint Committee had the whole matter under discussion on the 3rd August, and after full consideration passed the following resolution:—

"That we draw the attention of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress to the fact that the Amalgamated Society of Tailors is still circulating literature with the object of damaging the Oldham Co-operative Societies, which societies have accepted

"the award of this Committee on the dispute, and that we request the Parliamentary Committee to deal with the "Amalgamated Tailors' Society under the rules by which this Joint Committee is governed, and that their special attention be drawn to the following clause in the said rules, viz.: 'In the event of either "Co-operative Committees or the workmen interested refusing to abide by the decision of the Joint Committee they shall be reported to their respective Congresses who may deal with them by expulsion or otherwise.'"

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

This year our work has been attended with more success than usual. The deputations on which your Committee have acted in connection with various phases of their work, referred to in detail in the report, have been attended with good results. We have given careful consideration to the questions affecting the general interests of the trades that have arisen, as far as our opportunities would allow. We would specially draw the attention of Congress to the increase of wages in our Dockyards, and to the fact that the First Lord of the Admiralty has still under consideration the question of further reforms in the interests of the workers; to the fact that concessions have likewise been obtained in connection with our Factory and Workshops legislation, by the further extension of the Particulars Clause, bringing within the scope of the Act many of the workshops and work places throughout the country; the adoption of the Saturday half-day holiday, and the inclusion of the Docks and Wharves within the provisions of the Act. We would also draw the attention of the delegates to the position of the "Steam Engine and Boilers (Persons in Charge) Bill," it having emerged from the Grand Committee after its clauses had been carefully scrutinised, and been reported to the House without amendment. We regret that the Government should not have given opportunities for this measure to pass through all its stages in the last session of Parliament. It is also of importance that the Congress should take special note of the legal decisions that have been given during the year in the High Courts of Justice dealing with laws which are at the very foundation of Trade Union action. On the eve of holding

the present Congress your Committee received a letter from Mr. R. Knight, a member of the Parliamentary Committee, intimating that in consequence of his not being any longer a representative of his own trade at Congress, he would not be present. Mr. Knight said he felt very acutely his severance from the Labour movement, and expressed his good wishes for the success of the cause with which he has been so long and honourably connected. He has a good record, having attended 29 Annual Congresses, and been a member of the Parliamentary Committee 19 years. Your Committee desire to recognise his valuable services to the full, and ask the Congress to join them in wishing Mr. Knight and his family every success and prosperity, and that happiness and good health may be assured to them in the future. We confidently submit this report to the careful attention of Congress, cheerfully recognising the loyal support and co-operation that we have received from the trades during the year.

We have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

C. W. BOWERMAN, *Chairman.*

W. C. STEADMAN, *Vice-Chairman.*

W. J. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

E. COWEY.

D. HOLMES.

W. B. HORNIDGE.

C. HOBSON.

R. KNIGHT.

W. MULLIN.

J. SEXTON.

W. THORNE.

A. WILKIE.

S. WOODS, *Secretary.*

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

CONSIDERED CLAUSE BY CLAUSE.

The Parliamentary Committee's report was then dealt with *seriatim*. Points were raised by the representatives of various trades on minor matters, but the first noteworthy discussion arose over the references to deputations to Ministers of the Crown. A delegate representing the Carpenters referred to this method as obsolete, but the President carried Congress with him when

he stated that beneficial results had resulted from deputations. In some cases recently they had had to approach Ministers who were certainly not sympathetic to labour.

Mr. C. H. GARLAND (Postal Telegraph Clerks) asked what notice was going to be taken of the refusal of the Postmaster-General to receive a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. S. Woods defended the Report, but

Mr. CLERY (Fawcett Association) wanted the fact nailed down that the Parliamentary Committee, as representing the Trades Union Congress, had been refused an interview by a Minister of the Crown, and thus the Trade Unionists had been insulted. Why did the Parliamentary Committee not face the matter, and not simply tell the Congress something to mollify the delegates? What he wanted them to acknowledge was that labour had been insulted.

Mr. SAM Woods having pointed out that there was no department of labour which received more careful attention at the hands of the Parliamentary Committee than that connected with the Post Office, the incident closed.

Mr. J. O'GRADY proposed, and Mr. F. SMITH seconded:—

2. *That the report in the Parliamentary Committee's report re the Coachmakers' and Cabinetmakers' dispute be deleted.*

On a vote being taken it was lost by a large majority.

TAILORS AND CO-OPERATION.

Mr. J. R. CLYNES (Gasworkers, Oldham) called attention to the clauses dealing with the relationship between members of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and the Co-operative Society at Oldham. The chief objection was to the paragraph stating that the society, after having accepted the award of the joint committee, was still circulating literature with the object of damaging the Oldham Co-operative Societies, and requesting the Parliamentary Committee to deal with the Amalgamated Society. He denied that the Amalgamated Society of Tailors were not entitled to describe a dispute as not being settled if they considered it still

unsettled. They wanted the proportion of female to male hands to be fixed.

Mr. JOHN WARD asked if Congress accepted the Committee's report would the Tailors' delegates be expelled?

The PRESIDENT stated that that would be left for the decision of the Parliamentary Committee. They surely had no desire in open Congress to take up a position which would mean that they would see some of their colleagues walking out as the result. The matter would be relegated to the Parliamentary Committee for further consideration, and the parties might yet be brought together.

Mr. CLYNES observed that it was a serious matter, as he was told that not a single Trade Unionist tailor was employed by one of the co-operative societies concerned. That was a disgrace.

Mr. WARD moved that the report be referred back, holding that Congress was unable to grasp the details involved in the grievance of the Tailors.

Mr. CLYNES seconded.

Mr. WILKIE explained the pains the Committee had taken to solve this difficulty, and said it had been agreed to pay the tailors 36s. a week.

Mr. T. A. FLYNN, Manchester, representing the Tailors' Amalgamated Society, said that was so, but what was wanted was 36s. a week for the women as well as the men. That would settle the business.

Mr. WILKIE replied that they all, doubtless, wanted a lot, but as practical hard-headed men they must take what they could get.

The amendment for reference of this question to Committee was carried by a show of hands by 161 to 87. The vote was challenged.

Mr. W. ABRAHAM, M.P. (Mabon), supported adherence to the Standing Orders against the President's observation that the vote was nearly two to one. A vote by cards resulted in the carrying of the amendment by 635 to 502, consequently this paragraph will be reconsidered by the Parliamentary Committee.

The report was eventually carried almost unanimously.

The morning sitting closed at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

THE QUARRYMEN'S STRUGGLE.

On reassembling the PRESIDENT read the following resolution, which he said would be proposed by Mr. Pete Curran and spoken to by Mabon, M.P., and representatives of the Quarrymen's Union:—

3. *That this Congress expresses its strong admiration of the courage and behaviour of the Bethesda quarrymen during their long and arduous struggles to free themselves from the trammels of serfdom and to establish the principle of combination; and, further, that this Congress emphatically condemns those in authority who are responsible for the drafting of the military and police forces into the district, there being absolutely no grounds for such unreasonable action.*

Mr. CURRAN (Gasworkers, London) said that it was not until 1897, when the first big strike occurred in Bethesda, that Trade Unionists generally became aware that the quarrymen were living under terms of bondage. That strike was lost, and promises, which looked well on paper, were made; but when the quarrymen tried to assert their rights in combination the leading men were stamped out. It might be asked why all the quarrymen were not in the union, but those who, like himself, had visited the district for investigation purposes, appreciated the reason. The system of intimidation carried on had terrorised the people who had lived there all their lives. His own impression was that the quarrymen had given the world a splendid display of courage. Other disputes, such as those at Grimsby and Bristol, naturally appealed to their sympathy, but that at Bethesda had special claims. The anomaly of private ownership in the natural rights of the people was forced upon one who went to the district and saw the great hole from which the finest slate was quarried to the profit of one man, and only as he desired. It was his firm conviction that every quarryman had the same moral right to that slate as Lord Penrhyn. He thanked the delegates for their expression of sympathy.

Mr. WILLIAM BRACE (vice-president of the South Wales Miners' Federation)

seconded the resolution. At Bethesda, he said, Welshmen were fighting for the right of combination, and in that fight they saw a fair type of Welsh character. Welshmen were always slow to go into battle, but when they were once engaged they would take some stopping. The Bethesda quarrymen had been fighting for a considerable time, and this resolution would give them encouragement in their protest against tyranny. It was a great blot upon civilisation that one man had the power in his possession of starving a community. Knowing as he did the character of the people who were fighting for their right, though without personal knowledge of his lordship, he was prepared to declare that the fault for this battle must lie with Lord Penrhyn, and not the men. When Lord Penrhyn realised that labour had its rights and capital its responsibilities, the claims of the Penrhyn quarrymen would be realised. He considered it a standing disgrace to the Governments of this country that as soon as labour came into conflict with capital the protective forces of the country were arrayed on the side of capital. If the Bethesda strike was taken as an object lesson the conflict would be productive of great good.

Mr. DANIEL (of the Quarrymen's Union) was then asked to speak. The voice of the Imperial Parliament had, he said, been heard on their great struggle at Bethesda, and he would have been sorry if the Parliament of Labour had passed without condemning the introduction of the military to their peaceable district. During the struggle of 1897 Mr. Justice Ridley made remark, when he found that in eleven months there was not a single person brought before the magistrates, that the fact was unparalleled. As to the military, they were no more wanted in Bethesda than in the drawing-room of Lord Penrhyn himself. This simple tribe in Snowdonia were as determined as they were ten months ago to gain their liberties; they were resolved to fight this struggle to a finish, once and for all. They had been able to find employment for 1,500 out of the 2,000 men, but 500 were tied to the district, and so they looked forward to a continuance of support from their fellows in the labour cause.

Mr. HENRY JONES, a veteran official of the Quarrymen's Union, was then introduced, and a speech being demanded, Mr. Daniel explained that his colleague was a monoglot Welshman. In response to a general appeal, Mr. Jones spoke in Welsh, and Mr. Daniel's translation of his observations that the men were firm as the rock itself for their simple rights was received with cheers.

Mr. W. MOSSES (Patternmakers, London) moved:—

4. *That this Congress recommend the societies represented to grant the Bethesda Quarrymen a sufficient and regular income, so as to enable them to carry their struggle to a successful issue.*

He said the Congress should accompany the expression of sympathy with a recommendation to the constituent unions to give the quarrymen financial help regularly during their nobly fought struggle.

Mr. SEXTON (Dock Labourers, Liverpool) said that financially it was deserved, but as he had pointed out often at those assemblies they should go further. At present they helped with their money to keep men out of work while they prolonged the cause by distributing the products of the men who took the places.

The resolution was unanimously passed, Mr. Mosses' suggestion regarding practical help being embodied.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

The fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labour were then formally received. They were Mr. D. J. Keefe, of Chicago, and Mr. E. F. O'Rourke, New York. They both addressed the Congress, and at the close were presented with souvenirs of their visit in the shape of gold watches. Both condemned the institution of gigantic trusts, and dealt with the fight for the existence of trade organisations.

Mr. EUGENE O'ROURKE said one of the most important events in the labour movement now going on in the United States was the struggle between the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers and the Steel Trust. Notwithstanding the rumours of settlement, there was no doubt that the steel strike had passed the stage of negotiations, and he thought it would be a long and hard

fight. There were terrible odds against the workmen. The Steel Trust was an enormously rich corporation with great political backing and influence, and it should be remembered that the United States Government was under the control of the money power of the country. In the present struggle, in spite of the overwhelming power of their foe, the strikers were resolute, loyal, and hopeful, and counted upon the scarcity of skilled men, and the sentiment of loyalty and intelligent self-interest of their fellows in their trade, and upon the sympathy of the whole working classes. The situation was developing, many non-union mills were being organised, and were presenting a fine front. Much would depend upon the working men in other trades. Victory for the Trust would mean the death of organised labour in the United States. The gravity of the situation was fully realised by the working people, and the prevailing opinion was that the Steel Trust must be beaten even if it took every cent from the Trade Unions. The Trust was endeavouring to destroy Trade Unionism, and labour must defeat that object of the Trust. The strength and power of labour would be put to a severe test. The right to organise at non-union mills was denied to Trade Unions, but the steel workers were determined to maintain that right. To illustrate the power of money combinations he referred to the murderous attacks of hired deputies upon strikers at Hamstead, at Chicago, Brooklyn, and elsewhere.

Mr. D. J. KEEFE said: The labour movement in its broadest term is the effort of men to live the lives of men, and organised struggle of the masses to obtain the just fruits of their labour, and more leisure for the development of their mental faculties. This struggle between the representatives of capital and labour is world wide. The demands of the future are arrayed against the entrenched customs of the past. As Trade Unionists it behoves us to understand the fundamental principles involved in the conflict, and to direct as best we may the force of labour through organisation and co-operation. The permanent and healthy sense of progress, which is necessary to the

strength and happiness of organisations and men, does not consist in the anticipation or anxiety of a struggle of antagonism, nor the attitude of continuous and expectant warfare, but rather in a gradual perfection of organisation; with the attainment of the perfect organisation of the forces of labour will certainly come the realisation of the cherished hopes of the worker, and the accomplishment of the ends of the life we have chosen, that which circumstances have determined for us.

Who toils as every man should toil
For fair reward, erect and free—
These are the men, the best of men;
These are the men we mean to be.

An organisation of labour knowing no preferred class or aristocracy; knowing no country or nationality; knowing no creed or church allegiance in earning its daily bread; and knowing no colour of the skin, can be accomplished and will be is true. The time depends somewhat on the leaders so-called, that they may retard the movement, but they cannot prevent it. And it is to your leaders of economic thought in Great Britain and all the students and thinkers of the labour question here present to-day that I would respectfully make this appeal to assume the initiative, and to make an effort to induce the labour forces of the Continent to unite, and the host of earnest, honest leaders of my country will lay aside their hostility toward each other, and, if need be, abnegate their leadership. This will, without doubt, lend velocity to a movement that will rapidly force a culmination and solution to the much debated and much vexed labour question. The watchword of the labour organisation should be to "Make haste slowly": that any advantages gained be of a permanent and lasting character. Hence we must bend all our efforts towards the substantial fruit of organised effort, and not waste our energy and strength in vain and shallow issues of temporary expediency.

CO-OPERATORS WELCOMED.

Next the delegates from the Co-operative Union were welcomed. They were Mr. J. Price, Blaina, and Mr. J. C. Gray, J.P., Manchester. The latter, who is the secretary to the Union,

created opposition by criticising the action of the Congress in showing want of confidence in the joint committee, on which he represented the co-operators, in referring back the report on the Oldham case. He stated that he was sure different action would have been taken had the delegates seen what he termed the scurrilous handbills which annoyed the co-operators in Oldham. He claimed that co-operative societies, managed as they were by men who themselves expected fair play in their own trades, fully appreciated the Trade Union requirements, and cases where friction had occurred between the bodies were accordingly remarkably rare. Between the two organised bodies they had three million workers, and the closer their interests became the better for the country generally.

Mr. SAM WOODS, the General Secretary to the Congress, in proposing thanks, which were heartily accorded to the delegates, said that as the dangers from trusts and other capitalistic influences were growing it behoved the workers to encourage in every possible way the spirit of internationalism. Their miners and textile workers had already moved, and he trusted they would soon have an extensive following.

TAFF VALE DECISION.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF UNIONS.

It was now past 4 o'clock, and astonishment was general when Mr. Steadman (vice-chairman) presented the Parliamentary Committee's recommendations for dealing with the effect of the legal decisions in the T.V.R. case, as follows:—

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the decision of the House of Lords in the Taff Vale case, rendering the funds of societies liable in damages for the illegal acts of their agents, this Congress empowers the Parliamentary Committee to take a test case to the House of Lords to ascertain how far picketing may be carried on without infringing the law and rendering the funds of the societies liable in damages. Further, that a fund should be established for the purpose, in the first place, of carrying this out, and as it appears from recent cases in court that employers and the various insurance societies acting on their behalf are endeavouring to establish principles of law against

Trade Unionism generally by attacking societies numerically and financially weak, this fund should be available for resisting such principles where it is endeavoured to establish them against the Trade Unionists of the country and for protecting the interests of Trade Unions generally. Further, that each society should so amend its rules that so far as possible protection may be obtained against some of the consequences of the decision in the Taff Vale case. Acting in conjunction with our standing counsel we shall thoroughly consider this latter matter after Congress is over, and communicate with the organised trades of the country without delay.

The PRESIDENT observed that in that day's papers appeared an announcement that the directors of the T.V.R. had given notice of an action against the Railway Servants' Society, placing the damages at £20,000. So far as these people were concerned they had not been long in taking advantage of the decision which had been given by the Lords. He thought, therefore, it was all the more urgent that they should be considering what action they should take. They would first of all receive the benefit of advice from their learned counsel.

STATEMENT BY COUNSEL.

Mr. EDMOND BROWNE (Counsel to the Congress) then addressed the Congress on the legal aspect. He said the most important point in the whole question was where did they stand in regard to picketing, and until they had received the opinion of the highest tribunal of the land on it it was, in his opinion, of no use whatever for them to be doing anything in connection with the Taff Vale decision, and that was why, in accordance with his advice, the Parliamentary Committee had decided they must get a decision in regard to picketing; and there was a strike now going on at Blackburn that seemed to him to be a very good case to carry, because the men did not do anything illegal, but the masters talked about getting an injunction for even parading the streets with a band of music. If the contention of the masters was right—that men out on strike could not play music in the street—it did seem to him the very fundamental principle would be allowed to be established against unionists that they might do nothing beyond calling their men out; and he was sure it was

their opinion that it was no use whatever calling the men out unless they could legally and peacefully inform those who had taken the strikers' places that they had no business there. The Committee recognised they should establish a fund for the purpose of carrying this out. That was the business of Congress, and not his, but he must tell them—and he did so with all sense of responsibility—that he knew, and had had cases where it had been so, that there was a tacit understanding on behalf of the great employers and the great insurance societies in the country representing those employers that they would not fight strong unions, but that they would seek to establish against unions principles of law by fighting the weak unions, who have not the means or the power to fight these cases. So he thought it behoved this Conference to take into consideration seriously the question whether or not, in view of the extraordinary attack that had been made on Trade Unionism, the Congress should unitedly empower somebody to see that there was no principle of law established against Trade Unionism by attacks on unions which were numerically and financially weak. With regard to the rules the Parliamentary Committee would, after the Congress, take into consideration the possibility of amending the rules of the various societies, because he knew it to be a fact that the rules at present framed by the majority of the societies were very loosely and badly framed in view of the decision of the Taff Vale case. Everyone knew that if any person joined a society—and in many cases they knew that after strikes a number of men joined in a body—men got the rules, and were supposed to read them; but in many cases they were not given them at all. Now, if a man misbehaved himself, and was expelled from the society under this decision, it would be competent for an unscrupulous employer to agitate the mind of that man to get him to take an action against the union for the purpose of getting back funds paid in because of his illegal dismissal. So to safeguard the unions he said it was absolutely essential that the rules should be so framed as to

prevent the possibility of an unscrupulous member or an employer getting them into the tangle of the law, and thereby using funds which should be reserved for another purpose, and so when Congress was over the Committee should go into the matter and do what they could to prevent the funds of the unions from being attacked by unscrupulous members and unscrupulous employers.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. GALBRAITH (Compositors) proposed the adoption of the Committee's recommendations. He did not like the word "picketing," as the word itself now caused offence.

Mr. BEN TURNER (Batley) seconded the proposition without comment.

Mr. J. BAKER (Enginemen and Cranemen, Stockton-on-Tees):—

5. *Proposed as an amendment the addition to clause 3 of the words "and urge each society to use their best endeavour to bring about such an alteration in the law as will meet with the approval of this Congress."*

He very much regretted that the Committee had not urged them to go for alteration in the law. It was useless tinkering with an old kettle; it was better to get another. They, as workers, had the power to get the new laws. They were meeting there as the head of the Trade Union movement, and he thought they should take up this attitude and tell their constituents that the law did not meet with the approval of Congress, and that they demanded an alteration immediately. In the old days the workers spoke in that tone and grievances were remedied. It was absurd for the people's leaders to allow the laws of the land to be made by their enemies.

Mr. RICHARD BELL, M.P. (the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants), supported the amendment. Their esteemed counsel, he said, had suggested taking the first picketing case arising to the House of Lords in order that they might have some grounds upon which they could propose an amendment to the Trade Union Act. In his opinion the picketing cases which had been under review by the House of Lords, and which might be taken there, were

cases affected by the Conspiracy Act. The Trade Union Act should be so amended that the funds of a society should not be used up at the will and wish of any unscrupulous employer who might come forward. He was sorry that he was not so well prepared to go fully into this matter as he should like to, as the case in which he was concerned was *sub judice*. They had seen from the newspapers that his society was to be sued for £20,000. He could not speak as to that amount, but he did know that it was the intention of the T.V.R. Company to proceed with the case, but to what extent he was unable to say. In the present position of the case they had had one little argument as to the venue of the trial. The company had made efforts to get the case tried in London, but the A.S.R.S. wanted it tried locally in Glamorgan. However, the Master of the Rolls was reserving decision on this point until after the long vacation. What he was personally particularly anxious to see done by that Congress was, that by way of instruction to the Parliamentary Committee something should be done in order that the funds of Trade Unions should be protected.

Mr. J. SEXTON (National Dockers, Liverpool) said that in the rough school of experience he had been shorn of the heroics in which he had once indulged. He objected to the amendment, as the Parliamentary Committee, who had anticipated these objections, had acted up to their full power, which had been defined at the Bristol Congress. The Parliamentary Committee had submitted the legal aspect of the case, leaving the collective wisdom of Congress to do the rest. The amendment suggested ought to be entirely separate from the resolution set out by the Committee. He agreed that a change in the law was undoubtedly necessary, but while they were waiting for that was it wisdom to allow themselves to be strangled? Suggestive observations had been made that if the funds were invested in co-operative undertakings there would be some difficulty in following them for damages. Why did the workers not utilise their power at the polls and return the right stamp of men to the

House of Commons? An offspring from that Congress was the Labour Representation Committee, and many of the present Labour members were supported by their individual societies, who properly had the first claim upon their services. What he advocated was that a numerically strong section of direct Labour members should be sent to the House of Commons, and that they should be a thoroughly disciplined body in which individual opinions were sunk.

The PRESIDENT stated that the supporters of the amendment accepted all the suggestions made by the Parliamentary Committee, but appeared to think these did not go far enough. He was pleased to announce that the Committee was prepared to accept it in that sense.

Mr. O'GRADY (Cabinet Makers, London) said it seemed to be lost sight of that the most vulnerable part of Trade Union funds was the general fund providing for out of work and strike pay, the benevolent funds, important as they were, being merely adjuncts.

At this stage, it being past five o'clock, the discussion was adjourned, and Congress rose for the day.

THIRD DAY.

RESUMED DEBATE.

The proceedings in connection with the 34th annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress were resumed at Swansea on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. Bowerman presiding.

When the Conference adjourned on Tuesday night the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee were under discussion.

To these recommendations Mr. BAKER had moved, and Mr. BELL, M.P., had seconded, the following addition to clause 3: "And urges each society to use its best endeavour to bring about such alteration in the law as will meet with the approval of this Congress."

When business was resumed on Wednesday morning the PRESIDENT said that the Parliamentary Committee had agreed to incorporate in the resolution the addition moved by Mr. Baker. In

dealing with this important matter their Committee had, he said, been most guarded in their procedure. He need not point out that Congress was a public body so far as the Press was concerned, whereas when employers dealt with such questions their gatherings were in private, and they might rest assured that the employers were watching every word that might be said upon that important subject. For that reason he respectfully suggested that in the discussion the delegates should be careful of their words.

Mr. J. CROSS (Weavers, Blackburn) and Mr. A. EVANS (Printers' Warehousemen, London) desired leave to make detailed statements with a view of eliciting guidance from their counsel how to act in circumstances where their Trade Unions had been attacked by employers. The Blackburn case was the one mentioned on the previous evening, when Mr. Browne had declared that the men had been summoned under the Conspiracy Act for marching a brass band near their late employer's premises.

Mr. EVANS referred to the action of what he called "the most notorious Trade Union smashing firm in the London printing trade" in dismissing all their society hands, owing to an anticipated action by two members of quite another union for wages for alleged illegal dismissal.

The PRESIDENT suggested it was indiscreet of delegates to go into detail in individual cases. In his judgment it would be wise if all the points were drawn up and submitted to the new Parliamentary Committee to be appointed on Friday, and then that body would take the necessary steps for defining the legal position.

Mr. HARVEY (Miners, Derby) appealed for recognition of the wise words of counsel addressed to them by the President. The position was grave, and the least said at present would be the soonest mended. He desired that nothing should be said at that meeting which would injure their cause, and he moved "That the question be now put."

The vote was taken, and lost by 139 to 87.

Mr. JOHN WARD (Navvies) said he would have approved of he recom-

mendations without comment but for the statement deliberately made on the previous day by Mr. Sexton, who was a member of the Parliamentary Committee, that the Lords' decision in the T.V.R. case was an equitable one. They did not all regard it in that way, and if that view was allowed to go out to the country they would be practically putting themselves out of court. In his opinion the T.V.R. judgment was given on political grounds, and not on strictly legal grounds. Still, the best thing for them to discuss now was how the future of their unions would be affected by that decision. Juries were drawn from the commercial and anti-labour classes generally, and there was likelihood of the T.V.R. judgment being inequitably reflected in other decisions. It was probable, however, that under this judgment their unions would be strengthened, for he saw no reason now why they could not as Trade Unions recover legally from defaulting members every liability incurred by membership.

Mr. D. C. CUMMINGS (general secretary to the Boilermakers) was sorry the Parliamentary Committee had accepted the amendment, as it introduced a vague element. With reference to Mr. Ward's speculation about new powers to sue members, he did not think that would be an advantage. It might be all very well for an organisation such as theirs, with heavy funds, but it would cripple many other unions, and would probably have a damaging effect upon the movement all round. He would like to have assurance that any fund raised would not be frittered away through the action of any careless mischief-maker, and that a responsible body would have control of the money.

The PRESIDENT stated that the fund would necessarily be controlled by the Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. R. W. STUBBS (Watermen's Association) expressed the opinion that every member of a Trade Union could now be held legally liable for the financial responsibilities of his union, so that his private property was not safe.

Mr. JOHN HODGE (Steel Smelters) moved, as an amendment, that all references to a special fund be deleted and that the following be added:—

6. *That this Congress pledges itself to aid financially any union attacked by employers under the Taff Vale decision, or any attack on a Trade Union on a point of law, and recommends that the Labour Representation Committee be requested at the next general election to contest as many constituencies as possible in the interests of direct labour representation.*

He remarked that under the T.V.R. decision there was no personal responsibility attached to him. At present he was in a solvent condition, but he had made over his little possessions to his wife by deed of gift and he would advise every delegate to do likewise. Several cases of heavy damages would lead to a revolution in the Trade Union ranks. It would cause them to lose all their "isms," except labour-ism. They should determine to send their own direct representatives to Parliament, and not their employers. That was the way to secure redress of their grievances. He appealed for support for the Labour Representation Committee. Let them go and help their fellow worker, Robert Smillie, to win a seat in Lanarkshire if they meant business.

Mr. CHEESMAN (Fawcett Association) seconded the amendment, but the President ruled that the point was already covered in the recommendations.

Mr. O'GRADY moved that the question be put.

The vote was declared in favour of closing the debate, there being a majority of 110 delegates.

On this decision being challenged, a vote was taken by cards, with the result in favour of the closure of 836 to 250.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Speeches were made by Mr. WALKER (Belfast) and Mr. CROSS (Blackburn) relative to local prosecutions for intimidation, watching, and besetting, which they claimed demanded the immediate attention of the Parliamentary Committee.

At the request of Congress, Mr. EDMOND BROWNE (the counsel) answered several points put to him, the principal being whether a strike was illegal or not. They could, he said, still call out their men at any time under proper conditions with proper notice, and no one could say that it was conspiracy for Trade Unionist officials to call out their men.

It was not a fact that ordinary members of Trade Unions were liable to have their private property taken to meet the liabilities of their unions. They were only liable for the amount of their contributions and their partnership in the union. Unregistered unions, he emphatically declared, were sueable as well as registered unions. No action for damages had yet been taken against unregistered unions, but in view of what Lord Macnaghten had said in his judgment, there could be no doubt about their being equally liable in similar cases. According to the T.V.R. judgment, it was perfectly clear that employers must prove agency before they could get damages from a union member for interfering with a non-unionist. A man, as Lord Macnaghten had put it, must be held to fairly represent the union. He would be ready at any time to advise them, but on intricate points it was only right to give him notice.

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Browne, and promised that when difficulties cropped up in the various unions they should submit them through the Parliamentary Committee. Answering a delegate, he said that the basis of contribution to the fund just approved would be discussed later.

REPORT No. I.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Mr. W. SHERWOOD (Gasworkers) proposed the following resolution, which created a spirited discussion:—

This Congress hereby reaffirms its conviction that the raising of the age standard is one of the necessary reforms in the interest, not only of those whom it directly affects, but of the whole community, and calls upon the Parliamentary Committee to get a clause inserted in the Factory Acts to prevent any children being employed in any textile or non-textile factories under the age of 15 years.

The proposer said they should not look at this question from the narrow point of view of a particular county, but from that of the general well-being of the community. He instanced cases where boys under 13 years of age were making glass bottles, working in an atmosphere that must degrade them and affect their physical growth. In his own town there were boys and girls

engaged in slimy cellars in the nauseous work of sorting out eggs. The selfish greed of parents should not be allowed to interfere with the welfare of the race. Little children were being sent to the fields to work at 4 o'clock in the morning, and this employment of children was spreading in many industries. Children ought not to be allowed to pester people to buy their wares late at night in the streets, and the exposure itself must have a pernicious effect. What was the use of sending children to school at 9 o'clock if they had been working since 5 and returned to work after school hours?

Mr. SIMPSON (Paisley) seconded the resolution, endorsing the remarks made by the proposer.

Mr. W. H. WILKINSON (Northern Counties Amalgamated Weavers, Accrington) moved, as an amendment, that the question lie on the table. He said he believed it to be the bounden duty of every parent to keep his children from work as long as he could, and to give them the best education, but he objected to the repeated introduction of such a resolution as this. If the Gasworkers were balloted on it there would probably be a majority of two to one against. That Congress was made a laughing stock from year to year by this resolution. No Government would take any notice of the resolution if it were passed.

Mr. DAVID HOLMES (Burnley), in seconding, said that the persons who were taking this action year after year did not understand the conditions of the cotton and textile trades. Other trades were filled with adult male labour. They, however, had 64 per cent. of young persons and females, and these were protected under the Factory Act.

Mr. D. SHACKLETON, J.P. (Weavers, Darwen), said that, so far as the textile trades were concerned, the children employed were under conditions which no other industry possessed. Their children were treated as well as could possibly be expected.

Mr. GALBRAITH (Compositors) described the resolution as one of the "hardy annuals." Lancashire people, no doubt, occupied a peculiar position. The men had their wives and children working with them, and on Saturday,

when the earnings were "pooled," the total sum didn't amount to a decent workman's wages. His ideal was to let children have as much pleasure and comfort as possible, and that they be kept in school until 14. Lancashire people talked of the Factory Acts, but Acts of Parliament had to be forced down their throats.

Mr. CROSS (Blackburn) said a lot of sentimental bosh was being uttered on the question by people who were not qualified to speak.

Mr. O'GRADY (London) supported the resolution.

Mr. J. CUTHBERTSON (Metal Wire and Tube Makers) also supported the resolution, urging that the industrial supremacy of Britain would depend more and more on brains and muscle.

The resolution was carried by 171 votes against 71.

Mr. THOMAS ASHTON (Amalgamated Spinners): We can get legislation for our children by our own efforts.

REPORT No. II.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Mr. F. KENNEDY (United Builders' Labourers) moved, and Mr. BEN TURNER (Weavers) seconded, the following resolution, which was carried:—

That this Congress considers it is imperative, in the interests of the building trade workers, that inspectors should be appointed for the proper inspection of plant and machinery on buildings in the course of erection or demolition, and regrets that the Government through the Home Office has not seen its way either to adopt this necessary safeguard or to permit of such regulations as will give the present Factory Inspectors more power and authority for such inspections. Further, this Congress protests most emphatically against permission being given to employers of labour to work women and young persons overtime, and instructs the Parliamentary Committee to use all legitimate efforts to stop such practices.

The proposer referred to the dangers to workers in his trade through the absence of scaffolding in the hazardous work of demolition of buildings, such as was going on in London on an extensive scale at the present time.

Mr. BEN TURNER referred to the needless overtime work of women and children in the preparation of khaki clothing for the Army. This was allowed by the Government at a time

when close at hand were other factories with men standing idle. The Home Office had legalised a retrograde step in giving discretionary power to their inspectors to allow overtime at periods of emergency.

RECENT ACCIDENT AT BARRY DOCK.

Mr. D. C. CUMMINGS (general secretary) and Mr. JOSE (Bristol Channel ports delegate of the Boilermakers' Society) sought to move the suspension of the Standing Orders for the introduction of a resolution calling for the proper ventilation of ships and other means necessary for the safeguarding of life to workers engaged in ship repairs, such as the provision of efficient bulkheads. They desired to put before the Congress particulars of the recent loss of life at Barry Dock in consequence of the want of better means of exit from holds.

A protest was made against the waste of time through the frequent suspension of Standing Orders, seeing that the agenda was very heavy, and Congress decided not to permit the introduction of this matter on Mr. SEXTON (Liverpool) saying that a representation to the Home Office would be certain to lead to reform now that the Factory Act had been extended.

REPORT No. III.

Mr. E. COWEY (president of the Yorkshire Miners) was given permission to preface the reception of the resolutions relating to compulsory arbitration. He said he regretted that there was a minority report, two members of the sectional committee, Mr. Hornidge and himself, dissenting from the resolution as it would be submitted. This being so the Committee had resolved to let Congress determine between them. Proceeding, he said, "I myself cannot subscribe to this resolution, as I cannot be made to do anything. I believe it pays men to have minds of their own, and to be able to say whether they would or would not. Therefore, I object to be 'made' specially by law and to have taken from me the only weapon that I have left, and I shall refuse to take such wages as any Crown judge, or any other judge, may offer me,

or would give me, if I have no confidence in him."

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

MR. BEN TILLET moved the following resolution:—

In view of the colossal growth of trusts and combines of speculative capitalists and consequent concentration of capital and monopoly of industry this Congress foresees the grave danger to the nation and the toilers of dislocation of trade, stoppage of work, and distress of wage-earners. To avert such a calamity this Congress calls upon the Legislature to pass an Act creating a Supreme Court of Arbitration. The court to be presided over by a Lord Justice, and to be constituted by an equal number of workmen's and employers' representatives, who shall take evidence from the party aggrieved, or their representatives. Legal experts to be in all cases debarred from acting as representatives. The power of the court to be compulsory. Conciliation Courts for the various industrial centres to be formed to act in conjunction with the Supreme Court, and to be termed District Courts. In all cases workmen's representatives to be selected by Trade Unions as commissioners or members of Supreme Court. For the effective dealing with disputes, commissioners to be constituted for the great staple trades, viz., mining, textile, transport, engineering, and agriculture, with a Crown Judge over each. Failing the courts settling disputes, cases to be submitted to the Supreme Court. Only unions registered under the Trade Union Act and firms covered by registration under an Act identical with the Trade Union Act to be eligible for consideration of Courts or Supreme Court of Arbitration. We therefore instruct the Parliamentary Committee to draft a Bill for the purposes aforesaid.

Compulsory arbitration was, he regretted, not yet popular, but that was not the first time he had been with the originators of resolutions which had been so regarded. He believed that in a very short time the leaders of the Trade Union movement would realise that it was time that they adopted improved methods and kept pace with vast economic changes. As to Mr. Cowey's objections, would not Mr. Cowey or any other delegate in that room do all they could to compel everybody to be Trade Unionists?

MR. COWEY: Not by law.

MR. TILLET maintained that every delegate would, if he could, compel all workers to be Trade Unionists. Why, to-day they had compulsion, and must recognise it; they had compulsory star-

vation too often accompanying strikes. He had been in the country where compulsory arbitration had abolished the cause of such suffering as that, and having studied the question with special regard to their own conditions he desired to place the machinery before his fellows, trusting for the help of that Congress in expediting the education of the workers. The prevailing system was clumsy. There had been recent examples of interference with rights which had long been recognised, with the result that they needed legislation in their interest, and not government for one class only. If the judges knew more about the workers and their movements they would doubtless have better laws. There was no doubt that the present laws of the country were on the side of the employer. If they had to fight against the clever men arrayed against them—and fight they must—they must have an equitably constituted court to appeal to. The results achieved by compulsory arbitration in New Zealand and in Denmark gratified the workers of those countries. Some had expressed fear that if compulsory arbitration was introduced in England men would desert their unions, but Trade Union leaders need not fear that. Such fear was quite unfounded, for in the natural development of things each union would be a corporation, and every member would be compelled by law to pay to its maintenance. It was an incontrovertible fact that Conciliation Boards under compulsory Arbitration Acts had settled 90 per cent. of the cases brought before them, and with that success in mind he would much prefer to see an intelligent official of a Trade Union placing the case of his members before an impartially-constituted body than the existing system in this country. Now they were often driven into strikes because of fear that the employers would take advantage of them, but when compulsory arbitration prevailed an employer would be required to satisfy the tribunal on which the workmen were directly represented that he could not pay the wages sought. But the strongest argument that could be adduced in favour of the resolution was that employers were against arbitration being made compulsory, and the

reason for that was supplied in the knowledge that in New Zealand the workers had gained 100 per cent. increases in their wages.

Mr. RICHARD BELL, M.P., seconded. He said he represented an organisation that had for several years approved of resolutions in favour of compulsory arbitration. He firmly believed that had such an Act been in force many of the great labour struggles would have been avoided. In nearly all the great disputes of recent years offers of arbitration had invariably been declined by the employers only. That being so he was convinced employers feared it on account of some presumed disadvantages to themselves.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN WARD (Navvies' Union) the debate was at this point adjourned until the reassembly of the Congress in the afternoon.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. W. ABRAHAM, M.P. (Mabon), who was cordially greeted, at this stage of the proceedings, presented the Chairman with a map of the South Wales coalfield, prepared by Mr. G. E. Gordon, M.E., Swansea. In making the presentation Mabon declared that there was not a township, village, or colliery in the South Wales coalfield, from Swansea eastward, but was marked on the map.

The CHAIRMAN, replying, expressed his appreciation of the gift, which he would value very highly.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the Congress re-assembling in the afternoon the debate on the question of compulsory arbitration was resumed.

Mr. JOHN WARD (Navvies' Union) gave it as his opinion that if carried into effect the resolution would mean a huge sliding scale for the control of the rates of wages. In case of violation what was to be the penalty? Practically it would place into the hands of judges the power to either raise or lower wages, the men being required to hand over all the powers of which they were at present proud.

Mr. HARVEY (Derbyshire Miners) declared that they had declined arbitration unless they had a voice in the selling price of coal. They maintained the same position to-day. He was not prepared to give the judges or the House of Lords any further power to exercise over Trade Unions. He asked whether the latest information from New Zealand did not indicate a complete breakdown of the whole system in that country. In the event of compulsion being resorted to, and if coalowners preferred to leave their pits idle as a last resort, was the Government to work them? Why, the very idea was confiscation itself. The real remedy in connection with mines and railways was nationalisation, and until that was effected the present proposal would not be effective of good. As Trade Unionists they had never obtained anything by pandering to courts of law, but by manly effort and considerable sacrifice on their own part.

Mr. W. B. HORNIDGE (Leicester) said that although for the past 25 years he had supported arbitration, still he did not believe in making it compulsory.

Mr. HUDSON (Dublin), a representative of railway men in Ireland, favoured the resolution, and declared that many disputes he had been concerned with would have been settled in a manner more satisfactory to the workmen by compulsory arbitration.

Mr. MOSSES (Patternmakers' Society, London) declared that unfortunately up to the present time they had found strikes the most effective way of settling disputes, and the recommendations before them were no better. Personally, he had great objection to the umpire proposed. According to their lights the judges were honest, intelligent gentlemen, still there had not been a resolution submitted to that Congress, and scarcely a speech delivered, in which most strong and vehement protests had not been made against the law and the judges. They objected to the law as being unfair, and they objected very much more to the way it was administered by their judges, and to make the judges arbitrators to decide conditions and wages would be suicidal. Workmen as a rule did not cherish State

interference between employers and employed, the fact that the Conciliation Act had not settled a single dispute being proof.

Mr. CRONIN (Iron and Steel Workers, Glasgow) supported the resolution.

Mr. CARR (Card Room Workers' Association) rising, declared that the resolution was only another excuse for obtaining larger contributions from the men, and when Trade Unions went on their knees to the employers in this manner they were "dished up," and employers knew it. It was well known that the men, like the masters, would never ask for arbitration if they could obtain what they required without it. In Lancashire employers were not opposed to compulsory arbitration, and for the past half-a-dozen years had been clamouring for it. As workmen it was the very thing they objected to, because as things were at present constituted they could not have fair terms. If they could devise a system by which wages and general working conditions might be settled satisfactorily it would be all right, but under existing conditions they could not get fair treatment by Arbitration Boards. In the past arbitration had not resulted in favour of the workmen. It had gone against them every time. That was his experience.

Mr. THOS. ASHTON (Cotton Spinners' Society, Bolton) declared that the best arbitrator in trade disputes was a strong banking account.

Mr. SHARROCKS (Boilermakers' Society, Wolverhampton) favoured the resolution. If it had been in operation the engineering dispute would not have been so prolonged, and the result less damaging to both masters and men. In one part of the kingdom it would be advisable where the society to which he belonged was not organised.

Mr. THORNE (Gasworkers' Society, London) opposed the resolution, and was followed by Mr. WHITEFIELD (Bristol Miners), Mr. W. MATKIN (Liverpool), and Mr. J. TOYN (Cleveland Miners).

Mr. GALBRAITH (Society of Compositors, London) said that Mr. Tillet and others had used big words which he did not understand, but he would attempt to bring the debate into the vicinity of common sense. Arbitration may be

good, but compulsory arbitration they must never have. They must not give themselves away in that manner to either employer or arbitrator, and in their own interests they must stand alone and fight. If different trades accepted arbitration, let them do so; but never make it compulsory. The only compulsory things required were muzzles on members of the Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. HARRY ORBELL concluded the debate shortly before 4 o'clock by a speech in favour of the resolution being given a trial.

Mr. BENTILLET made a characteristic speech in reply. His great complaint against his critics was that they had lost sight of the commercial value of the labour commodity. He wished them to regard labour in the same position as a bale of cotton or a ton of coal. Against his resolution there had been a great deal of special pleading and appeals to prejudice. He did not like the sneers at weak unions, and it made no difference to him whether it was a case of five workers or the Miners' Federation so far as his sympathies went. He looked to every weak union not with contempt, but with the deeper pity, because he knew that if trouble came men, women, and children would suffer. The new labour movement so-called had done no harm to the powerful miners' and textile workers' unions, and he wished every class of workers were as well organised as the textile, or as ably led as the miners. If they as workers took advantage of compulsory arbitration now the weak unions would become strong and the strong more powerful.

The vote was taken by card at 4-20 with the following result:—

Against the resolution.....	676,000
For.....	366,000

Majority..... 310,000

The announcement was received with cheers, the supporters of the resolution evidently being pleased at the number of votes they had secured.

FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. PETE CURRAN, as chairman of this Federation, established a couple of

years ago under the auspices of the Trades Congress, spoke for a few minutes prior to the adjournment, upon the progress of that organisation, which he declared was absolutely non-political and did not touch the legislative aspect of Trade Unions. They opened the organisation with 32 societies, embracing an aggregate membership of 300,000. Last August, at their Second Annual Council Meeting, the number of societies had gone up to 56, and the aggregate membership to 400,000. Their funds amounted to £56,000, and as there were still many societies who had not seen fit to become affiliated he appealed to them to do so.

THE WAR RESOLUTION.

Mr. JAMES HASLAM, on behalf of the General Purposes Committee, made a statement as to the order of business. With reference to the resolution which had been submitted to the Committee dealing with the war, they did not very much care to pass any motion there which contained a reflection on the Parliamentary Committee. The General Purposes Committee considered it desirable that the resolution should at the proper time be read to Congress, and attention called to Standing Order 21.

Under the Standing Order referred to a majority of two-thirds of the Congress must be first obtained in favour of receiving any such resolution for discussion.

THE GRIMSBY FISHERMEN.

The PRESIDENT read a telegram from the leader of the Grimsby Fishermen appealing for help.

This concluded the day's proceedings.

FOURTH DAY.

LEGAL EXPENSES FUND.

The proceedings in connection with the Thirty-fourth Annual Trades Union Congress were resumed at the Albert Hall, Swansea, on Thursday morning, Mr. Bowerman again occupying the chair.

REPORT No. IV.

AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS.

The first work of the session was the consideration of the report of the Sectional Grouping Committee No. 4 relative to the Standing Orders, and Mr. F. CHANDLER moved the adoption of a resolution in favour of a general fund for testing legal decisions given against workmen:—

That societies represented at Congress should make an additional payment of 5s. for every 1,000 members for this purpose, to be augmented as occasion required, and that in the event of a legal point arising which should be tested by law in the general interests of Trade Unionism the organised societies should provide pro rata the expenses necessary to test it through to the highest court of appeal.

The debate on the resolution was sustained among others by Messrs. D. HOLMES (Burnley Weavers), ASKEW (Typographical Association), A. WILKIE (Newcastle Shipwrights), CARR (Ashton), W. J. DAVIS (Birmingham Brass Workers), and J. CLARK (Stockport). In the discussion several shades of opinion were expressed, although there was practical unanimity with regard to the principle of the resolution. It was felt, however, eminently desirable that the bulk of the unions should be safeguarded from the possible blundering of particular societies.

Mr. RICHARD BELL, M.P., speaking in favour of the resolution, combatted the impression that the larger unions looked upon the matter from a purely selfish point of view. Speaking for his own society, he said they were prepared to fight their own cases, but at the same time they recognised that there was a very large number of smaller unions who could not accumulate such great wealth, and were not in a position to fight their own battles. In those cases it was due from the wealthier to accord some support to the weaker. He considered, however, that the wealthier unions should be relieved *pro rata* with the smaller ones. Referring to the Taff Vale struggle, Mr. Bell said that fight would cost his society nothing short of £4,000, and when the cost of other cases fought was added the total would be upwards of £10,000. They found no fault with that, but it was when they

were called upon to subscribe to other unions that the unfairness came in unless every union, small or large, was compelled to subscribe *pro rata*, in which event the wealthier and weaker would bear an equal burden in accordance with their strength and position. He did not know what was the result of the appeal made by the Parliamentary Committee for contributions towards the cost of the T.V.R. case, but he was afraid the response would only go a short way towards meeting the expenses.

After further speeches the resolutions amending Standing Orders were put to the meeting and declared carried as follow:—

AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER NO. 4.

In the event of a legal point arising which, in the opinion of the Parliamentary Committee (after consultation with counsel), should be tested by law in the general interest of Trade Unionism, they be empowered to request the organised societies to provide pro rata the expenses necessary to test it through to the highest court of appeal. Any society failing to comply be reported to Congress.

AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER NO. 10.

That the ballot papers be filled up, and then immediately put in the box without inspection by delegates other than those of the society voting.

That the Parliamentary Committee be elected subject to the present Standing Orders.

AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER NO. 20.

To add: Should any society make a charge against another society, and, after due investigation, fail to prove the same, it shall bear the whole of the costs of the investigation, including the expenses incurred by the defendant society; and if, in the opinion of the investigating or Parliamentary Committee, the charge be a false one, wilfully and knowingly made, the society so offending shall, in addition to bearing the expense, be liable to a fine not exceeding £20.

Any society refusing to pay the expenses of an inquiry or fine, as laid down by this Standing Order, shall be excluded from Congress until such payment be made.

AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER NO. 23.

After the word "American" to read "Annual Co-operative Congress."

Mr. TURNER (Batley) then moved an amendment that some substantial portion of the estimated total cost involved in any test case be borne by the society

involved. He thought it only fair that Congress should guard itself against being run into courts of law by any society.

Mr. HARVEY (Derbyshire) pointed out that the resolution contained the necessary safeguards, and Mr. TURNER subsequently withdrew his amendment.

THE SCOTTISH MINE DISASTER.

The Standing Orders were suspended at 11 o'clock to pass a vote of condolence with the dependents and relatives of the unfortunate victims of the Fife mining disaster. The vote was moved by Mr. JOHN HODGE (Manchester Steel Smelters), seconded by Mr. W. MCINTYRE (Associated Carpenters), and Congress passed the resolution standing.

Mr. WEIR (Fife Miners' Federation) acknowledged the vote in a touching speech, in the course of which he referred to some of the deeds of bravery shown by the rescue parties. A benevolent gentleman had since presented each member of the rescue parties with £100.

REPORT No. V.

FOREIGN SHIPS AND COMPENSATION.

The sub-committee entrusted with this question recommended the adoption of the following resolution:—

That this Congress regrets that no action has been taken by the Government to give to workmen in the United Kingdom the same power to recover compensation from foreign shipowners for personal injuries as at present under similar circumstances enables workmen in foreign ports to recover from British shipowners, and directs the Parliamentary Committee to urge upon the President of the Board of Trade the necessity for at once initiating such legislation as shall render the agent of any foreign shipowner liable for the payment of any sum that may be legally awarded to any workman for personal injuries incurred as a result of negligence on the part of the foreign shipowner, his servants or agents. In the event of death ensuing as a result of the injuries, compensation to be payable to the dependents of the deceased.

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON (Sievedores' Protection League, Poplar), in moving its adoption, said that since the consideration of the question at the Huddersfield Congress some progress had been made. Although under the existing law they could sue a foreign shipowner for personal injuries sustained whilst engaged in his employment, and could

get a verdict, yet they had no means of enforcing that verdict for damages against the foreigner unless he had a recognised domicile in this country.

Mr. KILKELLY (Bootle) seconded.

Mr. EDMOND BROWNE (Counsel to Congress) observed that foreign ships were now brought within the law, and were liable to the same legal conditions as British ships. It was, he said, a very difficult and knotty question, and they had brought it before the President of the Board of Trade. Something ought to be done in view of the fact that British seamen abroad and British ships suffered under disabilities from which foreign ships in this country were free. What was sauce for the goose in this case also was sauce for the gander. There was no reason why foreign ship-owners should not be held liable and made to pay for the injuries caused to British seamen. The solution of the difficulty would be to introduce a Bill during the next session of Parliament.

The resolution was then put, and unanimously carried.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

A resolution, submitted by the United Builders' Labourers, was moved condemning the present system of electing the Parliamentary Committee, and pointing out that it was conducive to the Committee becoming a close corporation of representation for the larger societies, to the exclusion and disadvantage of smaller societies.

Mr. KENNEDY characterised the system as scandalous, and advocated change.

The PRESIDENT: I cannot allow a statement like that. There is no packing.

It was decided that the Parliamentary Committee should be elected subject to the Standing Orders, and the resolution therefore fell through.

REPORT No. VI.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. W. A. APPLETON (Amalgamated Lace Makers), on behalf of the Sectional Grouping Committee on Education, moved the following resolution:—

The Congress emphatically condemns the recent action of the Government and the Board of Education in imposing hindrances to and restrictions on the development of education; and it demands the inauguration

of such a system of national education as will afford the children of British parents opportunities at least equal to those enjoyed by the children of other nations, the cost of such system to be a charge upon the National Exchequer. This Congress, therefore, recommends: (a) That, in order to secure the effective improvement and full extension of education in England and Wales, and especially with the view of securing economical administration and the provision of the various types of schools required by the special circumstances of different localities, as well as the prevention of unnecessary overlapping, it is essential that all grades of education should, in districts of suitable size, be under one local authority, directly elected, and elected solely for educational purposes. (b) That no child be permitted to leave school under the age of 15 years, and that no maximum age-limit be fixed; and, further, that no fees be charged in any of the elementary, evening continuation, higher grade, or technical schools, and that all grants to any of these schools recently withdrawn or reduced be re-established. (c) That, in order to provide opportunities for the children of the working classes, free scholarships shall be available to those parents who are anxious to continue the education of their children, the governing principle of these scholarships being that of intelligence and attainments of the child. (3) That there be adequate provision of training colleges for teachers, such colleges to be free from sectarian bias or control. (e) That provision be made for the equitable representation of Labour on the Board of Education. That the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to prepare, and, in conjunction with other progressive educationalists, introduce at the earliest opportunity a Bill embodying these recommendations; and that the Parliamentary Committee be further instructed to forward copies of these recommendations to all Trades Councils and Trade Societies.

Mr. JAMES WIGNALL (Swansea) seconded. He said the only hope of the children of the working men was the higher grade school. If by stinting the parents could allow their children to remain in higher grade schools until 17 or 18 years of age, it was a scandalous shame that any Government should introduce legislation which would debar the children from the benefits of the education within their reach. The intermediate schools were out of the reach of the working man's child, and 80 or 90 per cent. of the scholarships were gained by the children of people who could afford to pay fees. The interference with evening schools was a great blow to working men.

Mr. WALKER (Belfast) suggested an addition to the effect that the training

colleges should provide a liberal education, combined with the highest technical training.

Another delegate suggested that the term "progressive educationalists" in the last clause of the resolution was not sufficiently large to cover what they desired. Some of those who stood for school boards at election times were not progressives, and the resolution should be altered to the extent of substituting:—

"Co-operative societies and other friends of the democratic system of education" for "progressive educationalists."

After further discussion the resolution was carried with the alteration suggested concerning "progressive educationalists."

Mr. BONNER (Southampton), Mr. WHITEFIELD (Bristol), Mr. GARDNER (London), Mr. W. BRACE (Monmouthshire), Mr. HARVEY, Mr. RINES (West End Tailors), and Mr. R. W. JONES (London) also spoke.

Congress then adjourned for luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORT No. VII.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS BILL.

At the afternoon session Mr. J. WHITBURN (Newcastle) proposed the following resolution:—

That this Congress requests the Parliamentary Committee to still urge upon the Government the necessity of all persons having charge of steam engines and boilers passing a practical examination as to their fitness for such duties, and on passing such examination they be granted certificates of competency, and that no person shall be allowed to take charge of any steam engine or boiler who does not hold such a certificate; that the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to press forward the Bill as introduced during the last session of Parliament by Mr. Jacoby, M.P., providing that in any factory in which machinery is used and where steam or electricity is generated for the motive power thereof, a practical male person of not less than 21 years of age shall be appointed for the purpose of working the machinery.

The mover said the Government last session agreed to refer the matter to a Select Committee, but it took good care that the majority should be antagonistic, and the Committee arranged that the majority of witnesses heard should be employers and others in opposition, 26 representing the insurance companies

and employers and only one representing Trade Unions. There was no stronger evidence in favour of the Bill than that of the Departmental representatives, yet notwithstanding the great support given the question in the House, the Committee reported there was no necessity for any such system as was proposed.

Mr. COPLEY (Rotherham) seconded, and after speeches in support from Mr. W. ABRAHAM, M.P., and others, the motion was carried unanimously.

AMENDMENT OF CONSPIRACY AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY ACT.

Mr. CHANDLER moved, and Mr. NEWELL seconded, the following resolution:—

7. *That it be an instruction to the Parliamentary Committee, with the aid of its legal adviser, to draft amendments to section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act which shall secure to workmen the supposed right to communicate information in respect to the existence of a dispute, without incurring the risk of being convicted for intimidation and persistent following, as is the case at the present time. Also, seeing that Mr. Justice Stirling decided in the case of Charnock v. Court that waiting for the arrival of a steamer on which men are expected and attempting, however peacefully it may be, to induce them to refrain from starting work where a dispute exists, is "watching and besetting" within the meaning of the Act, that sub-section 4 be so amended as to remove this anomaly, and any other alterations which recent decisions in our Law Courts have shown to be necessary, be attended to and pressed on the attention of Parliament.*

Carried.

CARRIAGE INSPECTION.

Mr. GIBSON moved, and Mr. WALLING seconded, the following resolution:—

8. *That, in the opinion of this Congress, it is desirable that practical coach-makers should be appointed hackney and public carriage inspectors instead of such positions being held by inspectors of police as at present; and also, in the opinion of this Congress, that the Board of Trade should insist on all railway companies having practical coach-makers as examining inspectors of all coach stock in traffic.*

Carried.

CO-OPERATORS AND TRADE UNIONISTS.

Mr. O'GRADY moved, and Mr. J. YOUNG seconded, the following resolution:—

9. *That it be an instruction to the representatives of this Congress on the Joint*

Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators that at the first meeting of such committee they move by resolution as follows :—

That in order to avoid friction between unions affiliated to this Congress and Co-operative Societies, it is necessary that Co-operative Societies who do not manufacture should, before purchasing goods, ascertain if such goods are made under fair conditions, i.e., whether an employer is paying to, and observing Trade Union conditions, and in order to be certain on this point information be sought from the unions affiliated to the Congress whose trades may be affected; further, that where co-operative factories exist and not being able to manufacture all goods required, such goods should be purchased only from fair houses.

Carried.

RETURN FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF TRADES OR CALLINGS OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

Mr. GIBBS (West Bromwich) moved, and Mr. LAKIN seconded, the following resolution :—

10. *This Congress requests the Parliamentary Committee to ask the Local Government Board to obtain a return from such institutions that have pauper children under their care as to what trades or callings they are apprenticed to; also the proportionate number that enter each trade or calling.*

Carried.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

Mr. CRONIN (Glasgow) moved :—

11. *That this Congress expresses its gratification with the success of the Labour Representation Committee, and further appeals to all Trade Unions to become affiliated with the movement.*

Mr. Cronin, in the course of his remarks, complained of the practice of having Members of Parliament on their platform who had opposed working men's candidates. On Monday he had attempted to enter a protest on a point of order. The President, however, refused him an opportunity.

The PRESIDENT (interposing) explained that his reason for not on Monday allowing the question to be raised was that Mr. Aeron Thomas, M.P. (who fought Mr. John Hodge in the Gower division of Glamorgan), was present to join in their welcome as a guest of the Mayor, and he was of opinion that to have then raised the question would have been discourteous.

Mr. CRONIN went on to say that if they were going to have genuine labour representatives they should not invite to their platform persons who fought labour at the first chance which presented itself.

Mr. SEXTON (Liverpool), in seconding, said the only Labour party they had to-day was the Irish party. He was speaking from the experience of the preceding session, and but for the assistance received from the Irish members they would never have got the Factory Bill. There were men in the Irish party whose views were divergent, but that made no difference. Till the workers also got a party equally well organised and disciplined they would never succeed in what they desired. They complained about the injustice of the present law. Who made it? The employers whom the workers returned to the House of Commons. There were 8,000,000 adult workers in the kingdom, of whom quite 3,000,000 must have votes, and if these votes were properly used labour would be far better represented than now in the House. The workers paid £2,000,000 a year to protect themselves against the employers, and yet when election time came round they voted for employers to make laws to kill the very unionism they paid so much a year to advance. By a concentrated effort to organise they should be able to prevent this.

The resolution was carried.

NORTH-EAST LANARK.

It was decided at this stage to suspend the Standing Orders to enable Mr. JOHN HODGE to move a resolution endorsing the candidature of Mr. R. Smillie, in North-east Lanark, and calling on the workers to use every effort to secure his return. Mr. Hodge spoke of Mr. Smillie's qualifications, and of the good fights he had made in the past, and if they would only give a long pull and a strong pull and a pull together there was no doubt of their ability to secure his return.

Mr. GREENALL (Manchester) seconded, and said they should not only express sympathy, but they should give practical assistance.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Mr. W. C. STEADMAN (London) moved:—

12. *That, in the opinion of this Congress, no scheme dealing with Old-Age Pensions will be satisfactory to the whole of the workers in this country which seeks to subsidise existing pension societies, or which connects pensions with any institution that will mark them with the stigma of pauperism. The only legislation that will solve the problem presented by age and poverty in modern industrial life is that which recognises the pension as a civil right which may be claimed by any citizen on reaching a given age. And we further call upon the Government to carry out the pledges given by its supporters at the General Election of 1895, which, up to the present time, have been ignored. And we instruct the Parliamentary Committee to convene a national conference of representatives of Trade Unions, Co-operative and Friendly Societies, to formulate a scheme which in its opinion would be practicable and approved by the people, and that the costs of such conference be defrayed by voluntary contributions and delegates' fees.*

He said he moved the resolution on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee, which had come to the conclusion that the time had gone by when they should pass a resolution giving simply a pious opinion on that all-important question. Mr. Chamberlain propounded a few years back a scheme of his own; but in the spring of this year he attended the A.M.C. of the Oddfellows, and according to the speeches he delivered it seemed he had turned over his own scheme, and now wanted to work one through the friendly societies. He (the speaker) was as keen a friendly society man as he was a Trade Unionist, but there were people who did not think their incomes sufficient to enable them to subscribe towards friendly societies, and was Congress going to back up a scheme that was going to leave out a man whose only crime was his poverty? Mr. Chamberlain said the money that would be required could not be found. He was anxious to pander to the friendly societies, but he said nothing about their organisation. He (Mr. Steadman) maintained it was the duty of statesmen to propound a scheme and find the money.

Mr. WILL THORNE (Gasworkers) seconded, and urged the workers to do all they could to advance the question by getting their representatives on local

bodies to adopt the principle with respect to their servants.

A delegate suggested the addition of the words "Socialist societies" to the bodies invited to the conference, and eventually the words "other societies" were accepted.

The discussion was continued by Mr. WALKER (Belfast) and Mr. DAVIS (Birmingham), the latter saying the Parliamentary Committee submitted the resolution that they might help the various bodies to do something practical on the subject.

The motion was carried.

RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNION CARDS.

Mr. GODFREY moved, and Mr. HOUGHTON seconded, the following resolution:—

13. *That, owing to the necessity of workmen at times having to change their occupations, we are of an opinion that there should be a general recognition of the union card held by such workmen by all Trade Unions, whenever practicable, providing that such workmen are within benefits to the union to which they belong, and desire to still remain therein.*

This resolution was lost on a division.

Re BOY DRIVING AND A CARMAN'S LICENCE.

Mr. GODFREY moved, and Mr. HONEY seconded, the following resolution:—

14. *That, owing to the large number of street accidents in London, frequently caused through the incapability of young drivers, we are of an opinion that all London carmen and coachmen should be licensed, and that no person under the age of 18 should be allowed such licence. We are further of an opinion that it would be greatly to the advantage of London rate-payers if the London County Council were the licensing body.*

Carried.

ANNUAL RETURN OF TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. CUTHBERTSON moved, and Mr. DAVIS seconded, the following resolution:—

15. *That the Trade Union Parliamentary Committee is hereby requested to make representations to the Home Secretary and the President of the Board of Trade, in order that the annual returns required by the Registrar General be forwarded in future to the Board of Trade, and that the published balance sheet of Trade Unions, as duly audited, be received as the annual return of a Trade Union's financial position.*

The motion was declared lost.

STREET STANDS FOR CARMEN.

Mr. WEIR moved, and Mr. GODFREY seconded, the following resolution:—

16. *That this Congress is of the opinion, owing to the nature of the London Carmen's work and the long hours they are compelled to be away from their homes, and having, in many cases, no means of getting proper meals than by stopping at coffee houses or such other establishments, that the local authorities ought to provide a sufficient number of stands in the streets where vans and caris can be placed, and allow, at least, 45 minutes in order that the carmen may be able to get a proper meal.*

The previous question was carried.

REPORT OF CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. WHITBURN moved:—

17. *That the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to arrange for a more detailed report of the speeches and proceedings of the Congress being got out, so that the official report may summarise the arguments used in favour of the reforms advocated.*

Mr. BAKER seconded.

Mr. SAM WOODS contended that the Congress report bore favourable comparison with any similar compilation. The report, he mentioned incidentally, involved the Congress in an annual loss of £100. However, in next year's report there would be considerable additions, and abbreviated reports of the speeches would appear.

Mr. WHITBURN, upon hearing Mr. Wood's promise, asked leave to withdraw his proposal.

Congress then adjourned till 9-30 next morning, when the principal business will be the consideration of proposals on the Workmen's Compensation Act and a motion respecting the war.

FIFTH DAY.

The proceedings of the Trades Union Congress were resumed at the Albert Hall, Swansea, on Friday, Alderman C. W. Bowerman presiding.

NEXT YEAR'S CONGRESS.

Two places had been proposed as the venue for next year's Congress—London and Leicester. The vote taken was in favour of London by 162 to 144.

REPORT No. VIII.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The principal business of the morning

sitting was the consideration of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897. Ten resolutions and several amendments had been submitted by constituent unions, and upon them the Grouping Committee, of which Mr. Samuel Fisher (Coaltrimmers, Cardiff) was the chairman, made various recommendations.

These recommendations asked for the extension of the Act to all trades, the abolition of the 30ft. limit in the building trades, and the 14 days' qualifying period, the preservation of the right of appeal to the House of Lords, such amendment as shall cover all injuries sustained by workpeople in their employment, alteration of the basis of claim from the average week's earnings to the average wage per hour, a weekly payment during incapacity resulting from injury of not less than 50 per cent. of the recognised rate in the trade, compensation of not less than 10s. per week for persons over 18 years of age, the fixing of compensation for young persons under the age of 18 years on the basis of their prospective earnings, and the deletion of the clause disallowing compensation claimed in respect of injury attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workers concerned.

Mr. S. FISHER, in proposing the report, stated that the committee had spent a day in considering their recommendations, which were unanimously passed by them.

Mr. MATKIN (Carpenters, Liverpool) seconded the resolution.

Mr. D. C. CUMMINGS (Boilermakers) pointed out another anomaly of this Act. They had 12,000 members of their union working in the Scottish ports, and to their surprise it had been ruled that an appeal against a decision given in the Scottish Courts could not not be taken before the Lords.

Mr. HOLMES (Leicester) said it was inequitable that an employer should be held responsible for damages for accidents sustained by workmen through their own wilful neglect or negligence. He was in favour of compensation for an accident to a workman falling from a building, no matter whether it was 30 or only three feet high, but he asked them whether they thought it right to expect the employer to pay anything in case it was clearly shown that the workman was not sober at the time, and that his injuries would not have been received had he been in a proper state at his

work. He wanted it to be shown to the world that Trade Unionists were not an absolutely selfish body. Going on as they were, they would next be asking an employer to pay in cases of suicide.

Mr. W. PARROTT objected to the stigmatising of any class of workers in that manner, and for the miners he resented it strongly.

Mr. JOHN WARD said he had been unable to understand why the workmen of the country had tacitly agreed to the condition that compensation should be at the rate of 50 per cent. There was no other case in British law where damages were fixed at half the loss sustained. It was possible now for employers to insure their workmen for lower sums than they could under the old Act.

Several other amendments were proposed, most of them by the representatives of the textile workers.

Congress desired the opinion of their counsel on the various points raised, and Mr. EDMOND BROWNE stated that most of the amendments were covered in the Bill which he had drawn up for the Parliamentary Committee, and which had been introduced into the House of Commons during the past session. It was, said Mr. Browne, one of the most curious things connected with one of the most curious pieces of legislation that Parliament had left out the right of appeal to Scotland. He urged Congress to be reasonable. It was a very large order to ask the Legislature, as one of the trades had suggested, to assess what a person would prospectively earn. Of course, if Congress wished it, no doubt the Parliamentary Committee would introduce a clause as desired, but he thought it very inadvisable to go to Parliament with anything but a reasonable scheme. There were, of course, some anomalies in the Act, and he was sorry the Court of Appeal—whether wilfully or the contrary—had made up their minds that the Act should be restricted as much as possible.

After a prolonged discussion the committee accepted the suggestion of Mr. Ward to insert "the full amount" instead of "50 per cent.," as mentioned in one of the recommendations summarised above, and to add, on the solicitation of the textile workers, "and in every case of adults permanently

injured a judge shall have power to grant a lump sum in compensation."

Accordingly all the amendments were withdrawn with the exception of one proposed by Mr. GILL (Spinners), who sought to have the age fixed at 21 instead of 18. This was put to the vote, and lost by a great majority.

The committee's recommendations, with the two amendments they had accepted, were then unanimously adopted.

REPORT No. IX.

GOVERNMENT DOCKYARDS.

Mr. JOSE (Boilermakers, Barry Dock) moved, Mr. A. HARRIS (Labour Protection League) seconded, and it was unanimously resolved:—

That the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to approach the Admiralty or raise a discussion in the House of Commons with a view of getting them to pay to the various trades and grades employed in the building of vessels and doing of all work in connection therewith in His Majesty's Dockyards and Factories not less than the rate of wages as are mutually agreed upon between employers and employes doing similar work in the several shipbuilding and industrial centres in the country, and the payment of Trade Union wages with a minimum rate of 24s. per week for labourers for a week of 48 hours for all employed therein.

REPORT No. X.

FAIR WAGES.

Mr. J. WALSH (Tinplate Workers, London) moved:—

That the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to use every effort to bring about such an alteration of the fair wage resolution as to make it imperative that all contractors or sub-contractors tendering for Government work shall be required to pay the whole of his or their workpeople not less than the Trade Union rates of wages of the district in each branch of the trade where the work is performed and observe the recognised hours and conditions of labour as are set forth in the printed rules or agreements of the respective trades, and that a list of all Government contracts given out by each of the separate Departments shall be published monthly in the "Labour Gazette" with the names and addresses of all contractors and sub-contractors. The violation of the terms of the contract to be subject to a penalty not less than 10 per cent. of the contract price.

He complained that at Llanelly there was a shop where mess tins were made for the Government at disgracefully low wages.

Mr. R. W. JONES (Upholsterers) seconded.

Messrs. BONNER and GIBBS, on behalf of the Amalgamated House Decorators and Painters, succeeded in gaining approval for the alteration of the penalty clause. No public body, they said, could be found sympathetic enough with labour to exact the penalties, and they pressed for a practical means of stopping the sweating still going on extensively.

The resolution was passed with the amendment which substituted for the penalty clause the following terms:—

For, each and every breach by the contractor of this stipulation, and notwithstanding the condonation of any prior or other breach, the contractor shall, on demand, pay to the Government, as liquidated damages, and not as a penalty, a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the contract price.

REPORT No. XI.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Moved by Mr. MADDEN, and seconded by Mr. SHARROCKS:—

That this Congress instructs the Parliamentary Committee to support legislation which has for its object the striking of a minimum wage to the sweating industries of the country; such minimum to be based on that obtained by organised labour as represented at and recognised by Congress.

Carried.

REPORT No. XII.

TAXATION OF MINING ROYALTIES.

Mr. W. C. STEADMAN (London) moved the following resolution:—

In the opinion of this Congress all taxation on food and industries is a retrograde step, reactionary legislation and unsound fiscal policy, extremely dangerous to the nation's highest interest, and an interference with the doctrines of Free Trade, which should be resented by the working classes. We further believe the present basis of taxation to be wrong in principle and unsound in policy, inflicting hardships on the industrial classes, and we call upon the Government to alter this state of things and shift the burden of taxation from those who to-day are unable to bear it, and place it on the shoulders of those who are in a position to pay, in the direction of taxing land values, mining royalties and incomes on a higher basis.

After dealing with the general question he referred to the coal tax, and said that if they allowed that to go by without protest they would soon find

Free Trade principles violated again. The Government would certainly be looking for money next year, and it was not unlikely that they might put a tax on ships built in England for foreign nations. Indirect taxation was a most cunning device. Working men who had been throwing their caps into the air in approval of the Government policy would find they would have to provide the cost of the war in greater proportion to the wealthy classes, who reaped the benefit. In increasing indirect taxation the Government prevented the working man appreciating what his taxes were. If the working man's wife was told when she bought her tea what proportion of the price she paid as duty the working men of the country would soon be aroused. A clever politician had once said, with reference to indirect taxation, that it was a scheme for plucking geese so as to get the most feathers with the least squeaking. He had got sick and tired of their resolutions "calling upon the Government." They were always "calling upon the Government" at their meetings, and when they went away they did not seriously attempt to put their resolutions into practical operation by returning men of the right stamp to represent them in the House of Commons.

Mr. JOHN WARD seconded the resolution.

For the Cabinetmakers' Union, Mr. O'GRADY moved, as an addition, that the Parliamentary Committee obtain the assistance of Members of Parliament with sympathies towards the Labour movement, so that in the next session of Parliament resolutions may be moved making provisions for such taxation, and that the money so raised shall be used as funds for old-age pensions and payment of members; the amendment also urged the nationalisation of all the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

Mr. HOLMES (London) seconded the amendment.

Mr. SEXTON (Liverpool) supported the resolution and cited the case of Lord Derby, who for an estate which cost him £12,000 was now securing an annual interest of £120,000.

Mr. WM. ABRAHAM, M.P., made a spirited appeal in support of the resolution

In the Congress at Glasgow, in 1892, they had one of the best discussions ever held on the subject. There were equally strong cases where landlords were not adequately taxed when their land had increased in value by no effort of their own, and he could mention estate owners in Wales who received almost as much in rents as the hewers of the coal. He asked his friends on the other side to be practical, and not to divide the Congress on the question.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

REPORT No. XIII.

MINES REGULATION ACT.

The following amendments to the Mines Regulation Act, proposed by the Miners' Federation, were submitted by Mr. W. BRACE, vice-president of that body in South Wales :—

(1) *Eight hours working day, by legal enactment, for all colliery winders ; (2) to enforce catches to be put under the cage while men are getting in or out, and that there be a banksman in attendance at all times when men are ascending or descending ; (3) indicate knockers or signalling apparatus ; (4) partition walls to be built between two sets of winding engines ; (5) that colliery owners be prohibited from allowing winders to do any work outside their engine house while men are down in the mine ; (6) an adequate steam and foot brake to be attached to every winding engine where men are wound up or lowered down a shaft ; also a speaking tube to be erected at all collieries for the purpose of communication between banksman and hooker-on ; (7) that it be compulsory on all managers where men are wound up or lowered down a mine to affix safety detaching hooks, with not less than six feet between the hook and the place of detachment, when the cage is on the rests at the pit heads ; (8) that better and more efficient sanitary arrangements for colliery engine houses be provided ; (9) that periodical inspection of colliery winding engines and machinery generally be made by an inspector to be appointed by Government ; (10) the Parliamentary Committee to support the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in dealing with their Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Bills which have been before Parliament this session.*

Mr. BRACE made a stirring appeal for the protection of the young in the mine, saying their physique was bound to suffer by longer labour underground than eight hours. So far as the framing of special rules was concerned, he considered the workmen should be invited

to assist in drafting them, so as to make them really effective. It was not as a privilege he asked this, but as a right. In that room that day he had been shown a copy of such rules, which had been got out without any consultation with the workmen.

Mr. J. CARTER (Enginemen and Boilermen) ably represented the views of his fellow-enginemen.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

REPORT No. XIV.

POSTAL REFORM.

That it be a recommendation to the Congress to—

(a) Renew its previous protest against the unjust dismissal of Messrs. Clery and Cheesman from the postal service, against the continued refusal to concede to all postal servants full electoral rights, and to instruct the Parliamentary Committee to secure as far as possible the successful passage through Parliament of the Bill prepared by Mr. Edmond Browne ensuring to postal servants the full and unfettered exercise of their civil rights.

(b) To call attention to the inadequacy of pay of postal and telegraph employés, notwithstanding the general increase in the cost of living, and to protest against the failure of the postal authorities to carry into effect the recommendations of the Tweedmouth Committee, which were approved by the House of Commons, and the necessary money voted to carry them into effect, and to call upon the Government to at once give effect to the decision of Parliament on this matter.

(c) To regret the bad example set to employers of labour by a large revenue-earning department like the Post Office in the employment of such a large proportion of unestablished labour at a sweating wage, and in placing married men, often with families dependent upon them, on the Post Office establishment at the totally inadequate commencing wage of 18s. weekly, and instructs the Parliamentary Committee to seek an interview with the Postmaster-General on the matter.

(d) To record an opinion that the rule existing in the Post Office which debars all postal servants from seeing official endorsements concerning their conduct is unjustifiable, and one which should be abolished.

After two practical speeches from Mr. W. B. CHEESMAN (Fawcett Association) and Mr. H. T. GARDNER (Postmen's Federation), the Congress agreed to renew its protest against the unjust dismissal of Messrs. Clery and Cheesman from the postal service and against the

refusal to concede full electoral rights to all postal servants. Congress also called attention to the inadequate pay of postal and telegraph employés, and regretted the bad example set by the Department in placing married men on the Post Office establishment at a commencing wage of 18s. weekly.

The report was unanimously agreed to.

This concluded the morning sitting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORT No. XV.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

The first business to engage attention in the afternoon sitting was a resolution in which Congress was asked to express its opinion:—

That the time was ripe for the extension of the franchise to all adult men and women, on the principle of one adult one vote, and to instruct its Parliamentary Committee to make this a test question at the next General Election.

In proposing the resolution Miss SILCOCK (Southport) gave some interesting details of the conditions under which women in the weaving industry were employed. She had worked for years in a steaming atmosphere up to 90 degrees, and she thought women should have a voice in selecting legislators. This was not the idea of a few smart women desirous of getting seats in the House of Commons. It was advocated by women workers generally, because they thought better legislation was absolutely needed to improve their lot, to help them to live long and honourable lives. As to the wise exercise of their votes, she would say, "Give us a chance, and if we cannot do better than you men, well, we cannot do worse."

Miss WHYTE (London), who was making her twenty-first appearance as a delegate to the Congress, seconded the resolution, which was passed without further discussion.

REPORT No. XVI.

Mr. J. WARD moved, and Mr. PETE CURRAN seconded, a resolution dealing

with the franchise generally. This was also carried unanimously. It read:—

That legislation on the question of the franchise is urgently needed, and that the following points be embodied in a Bill to give effect to this resolution: Automatic registration, three months' qualification, official expenses of elections to be defrayed from State funds, second ballot, and payment of members.

FINANCE.

The auditors, Messrs. WILKINSON and PARROTT, presented the balance sheet, and, after questions which elicited complimentary references to the General Secretary, the financial return was passed as satisfactory. A credit balance of £1,450 was shown. Several friendly criticisms were made by delegates in reference to the balance sheet, one delegate inquiring how the item for printing should amount to £707 odd, when the Secretary explained that the item covered two years' Congress reports, and that there was also a loss on the sale of same. Several delegates considered that the price should be so arranged that there should be no loss. Other delegates asked if all the trades had paid for their Congress reports, and on the Secretary replying that a few amounts were still owing he was instructed to publish the names of those societies not having paid before the report is published.

THE WAR.

In accordance with a promise given during the Congress, the PRESIDENT announced that Mr. John Ward (Navvies) should now have an opportunity of testing the feeling of Congress on the war resolution which he endeavoured to submit on the opening day. It was as follows:—

18. *This Congress regrets that the Parliamentary Committee has not made a strong and fearless declaration upon the war in South Africa in conformity with the deliberately-expressed opinion of the last Congress; we further consider that the introduction of cheap black labour in South Africa, the taxation of industry, and shelving of social legislation at home, coupled with the enormous drain upon our national resources which this war entails, is of so serious a character as to justify our demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities; and, further, we resolve that*

the Parliamentary Committee shall use its influence in promoting peace and granting such conditions to the Boer States as will be acceptable to its burghers, who have so nobly defended their independence.

The President proceeded to say that the General Purposes Committee would agree only to the resolution being submitted if Congress permitted of the suspension of Standing Orders. There seemed to be an impression because he had promised to give Mr. Ward an opportunity of introducing the subject during the Congress that Mr. Ward was entitled to act on that. Any promise, however, was conditional on the will of the delegates.

The vote as to whether the Standing Orders should be suspended was then taken by show of hands, the President explaining that under Rule 21 a majority of two-thirds would have to be secured to carry the suspension. The vote resulted in a majority against—138 against 115 for. The result was received with cheers and loud expressions of disapproval.

Mr. WARD: With the purpose of giving the Government a vote of confidence or otherwise, I challenge the division, and demand a vote by card.

Mr. WILL THORNE (general secretary of the Gasworkers): Is the vote as Mr. Ward states? I want to know, Mr. Chairman, whether you understood what Mr. Ward says—that he is going to have an expression of confidence in the Government or not? I am going to vote against the suspension of the Standing Orders now.

Several delegates tried to gain a hearing, and in the confusion the President stated that there was only a majority of 23 against the suspension, and Mr. Ward having claimed a vote by card, it must be taken.

For the suspension, 333,000; against, 724,000.

REPORT No. XVII.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Mr. T. SMITH (Gasworkers, West Ham) proposed the following resolution:—

Seeing that an eight-hour working day is one of the most important preliminary steps towards the ultimate emancipation of the working class, and will lessen the number of unemployed, improve the quality of work,

and increase the health, strength, and intelligence of the workers, this Congress declares that the time has arrived when the hours of labour should be limited to eight per day in all trades and occupations in the United Kingdom, and when this should be made a test question at Parliamentary elections, and calls upon all Labour members now sitting on the various local administrative bodies to make an effort to get all Corporation employes an eight-hour day.

Pending the enactment of a measure to secure a general eight-hour day, the Parliamentary Committee use every means in its power to further the Shops Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., and the 48-hour week Bakehouses Bill.

He admitted that there was little chance of them getting the reform from the present Government, but urged the necessity for doing what they could to get the principle recognised by local authorities.

Mr. E. HONNEY (Shop Assistants, Fulham) seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously.

REPORT 'No. XVIII.

MINES EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Mr. A. STANLEY (Cannock Chase) moved:—

That the Parliamentary Committee render all the assistance possible to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in pressing forward the Mines Eight-hour Bill.

Mr. WALSH (Yorkshire Miners) seconded, and the motion was carried without discussion.

REPORT No. XIX.

CERTIFICATES.

It was moved by Mr. J. N. BELL, and seconded by Mr. RUARK:—

That, in the opinion of this Congress, the time has arrived when the system of Registration of Deaths should be placed upon a more satisfactory basis, and we ask the Parliamentary Committee to introduce a measure having for its object—

(1) The regulation of the appointment and the hours of attendance of Registrars; and

(2) The charges of Registrars, especially with a view to the abolition of the unfair discrimination between Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, whereby the members of the latter are charged two shillings and sixpence for death certificates and Friendly Societies are only charged one shilling.

Carried unanimously.

THE GRIMSBY DISPUTE.

Mr. GOSLING (London) moved:—

19. *That this Congress regrets to hear the result of the meeting between the employers and workers in the fishing industry at Grimsby, and calls upon all Trade Unionists throughout the country not to allow the wants of the women and children to compel the men to surrender.*

The strike, he said, had now entered its tenth week, and he moved the motion because he had just received a telegram stating: "Conference with employers finished; no settlement." They were fighting against proposals which would mean a reduction in wages of 35 per cent.

Mr. STEADMAN (London) seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

At this stage the PRESIDENT announced that they had almost reached the end of the agenda, there being only two subjects left for discussion on Saturday. He did not know any occasion when there had been a better attendance or when they had been so consistent in their devotion to duty. They, therefore, deserved some relaxation, and he proposed that though not yet 4 o'clock they adjourn.

This suggestion met with favour, and the Congress adjourned.

SIXTH DAY.

CONCLUDING SESSION.

The concluding session of the Trades Union Congress was held at Swansea on Saturday morning, Mr. C. W. Bowerman (President) occupying the chair.

Before the business of the day was proceeded with, the PRESIDENT said he was sure all present would agree with him that some reference should be made to the terrible news that had reached them that morning. There seemed no doubt the President of the United States had been foully shot down. The assassin approached him, shook hands with him, and shot him. He was sure the British workmen, like the workmen of all other countries, must deeply regret such an act, and could only, while extending sympathy with the President, his wife, and his family, and to the American nation, express the hope that the President might speedily recover.

Mr. HARVEY (Derbyshire Miners) thought they should express their feelings by a resolution, and he, therefore, moved a resolution expressing their sympathy with the President and the Americans. It was a very dastardly act. It was one of those things that tended to demoralise and degrade the parties that took such a course, and he was sure they all deprecated anything of this kind, no matter where it took place, and they that morning would, he was sure, send a message of sympathy from the working men of the United Kingdom to the American people on the very sad occurrence that had taken place.

Mr. WARDLEY (Sheffield) seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

AMERICAN DELEGATION.

The result of the election of two delegates to the American Convention of Labour was declared as follows:—

	VOTES.
F. Chandler (Amalgamated Carpenters)	856,000
B. Tillett (Dock, Wharf, and Riverside Union)	778,000
W. Mullin (Amalgamated Card and Blowing-room Operatives) ..	683,000

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The ballot for the election of twelve members for the Parliamentary Committee was announced to have resulted as follows:—

ELECTED.	VOTES.
W. C. Steadman (Barge Builders)	1,044,000
C. W. Bowerman (London Compositors)	1,000,000
J. Sexton (National Dock Labourers)	993,000
W. Thorne (National Gas Workers)	899,000
E. Cowey (Miners' Federation) ..	805,000
F. Chandler (Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners)	802,000
A. Wilkie (Associated Shipwrights)	788,000
W. J. Davis (National Brassworkers)	749,000
W. Mullin (Amalgamated Card and Blowing-room Operatives) ..	749,000
D. C. Cummings (Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders)	715,000
W. B. Hornidge (National Boot and Shoe Operatives)	677,000
C. Hobson (Sheffield Kindred Trades)	644,000

NON-ELECTED.

D. Holmes (Northern Counties Weavers)	613,000
W. A. Appleton (Amalgamated Lace Makers)	529,000
J. Ward (Navvies' Society)	511,000
E. C. Gibbs (Amalgamated House Decorators)	152,000

REPORT No. XX.**THE HOUSING PROBLEM.**

The housing of the working classes problem was then tackled. In a vigorous speech the VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. W. C. Steadman) moved the adoption of the Grouping Committee's report, which was as follows:—

That, as the Housing problem demands drastic solution, we, the organised workers, call upon the Government to amend Parts 1 and 11 of the (1890) Amendment Bill, to make provisions for dealing with the owners of unhealthy houses to extend the time for repayment of loans to 100 years and the establishment of Fair Rent Courts. Further, that this Congress thoroughly endorses the principles contained in the Bill promoted by the Workmen's National Housing Council, and introduced into Parliament by Dr. Macnamara, for the purpose of amending the law relating to the Housing of the Working Classes, and demands of the Legislature that no time be lost in dealing with overcrowding and excessive rents. The Congress further instructs the Parliamentary Committee to press the Government for facilities and support for the passing of this Bill in the next session of Parliament, and to take steps with a view to the amalgamation and concentration of Labour forces on the Housing question, not only for the purposes of legislation, but so that in any district where a slum or house famine exists, the local authority shall take the necessary steps to provide proper accommodation at the cost of construction and maintenance.

In seconding, Mr. JAMES WALSH (Tinplate Workers, London) said the present system of dealing with insanitary areas ought to be swept out of existence, as it was nothing short of legalised robbery by unscrupulous landlords. He regretted that the working men of the country had not utilised the provisions of the present Housing of the Working Classes Act to as much advantage as they might have done, and he urged upon the delegates to organise agitation so as to influence the various municipal bodies to adopt what was beneficial in the housing law as it now existed, and to join in the reasonable demands for a fair rent court and for the extension of time for repayment of loans. In Ireland the tenantry had benefited materially from the rent courts and so had the Crofters.

Mr. WALKER (Carpenters and Joiners, Belfast): I hope we are not supporting the so-called fair, but decidedly unfair, rent courts as in Ireland?

Mr. STEADMAN: The principle of the fair rent court we are seeking is different. We are advocating district courts, composed of three Trade Unionists, three members of the County Council, and one representative of the Chamber of Commerce. Practically the Grouping Committee had endorsed the Bill of the Workmen's National Housing Council which Dr. Macnamara had introduced last session.

The resolution was carried.

REPORT No. XXI.**CHEAP WORKMEN'S TRAINS.**

Mr. E. C. GIBBS (Amalgamated House Decorators and Painters, Clerkenwell) moved:—

This Congress, having in mind the importance of cheap transit as a means towards the solution of the Housing problem, instructs the Parliamentary Committee to urge upon the Board of Trade the necessity of bringing pressure to bear upon the railway companies to strictly comply with the Cheap Trains Act, 1883, by issuing cheap tickets to all classes of workmen; and, further, to take such steps as may be necessary to cause all railway companies to issue third-class season tickets at the correspondingly cheap rate at which they now issue first and second-class season tickets.

The Cheap Trains Act of 1883 had removed the duties from the railway companies and called upon them to run cheap trains to allow workmen to travel to and from their work, so relieving the congested slum areas. But the railway companies, though they had saved 11 millions by being freed from the duty, had not as a body carried out their undertakings. The result of a few companies only arranging for cheap transit was to create heavy congestion in a few districts, and the demand for house property being high, it was not the workmen but the landlord who actually benefited, for rents were out of all proportion compared to those in suburbs unserved by cheap train service.

Mr. W. B. CHEESMAN (Fawcett Association) seconded. The promoters of this movement were not fighting for London alone, though the grievance was more acutely felt there than anywhere else. Where the Act of 1883 had been applied fairly there was not much cause for complaint. On the Great

Eastern and around Glasgow there was a good service of cheap trains, but on their own lines they had 11 on the Great Northern, 11 on the North-Western, and 5 on the Midland, while on the Great Eastern there were 106. The railway receipt returns showed that the workmen were entitled to ask for cheap third-class season tickets. Generally speaking it cost the railway companies 97 per cent. for working expenses for their first-class traffic, and only 47 per cent for their third class.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. W. J. DAVIS (National Brassworkers, Birmingham) moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Swansea Corporation for the public reception given to the Congress. This had been a civic function, and the Mayor had received them with all the respect such a representative body could claim. Councillor Watkins, too, had entertained them handsomely.

Mr. ALLEN GEE, Huddersfield, in seconding, spoke highly of the warmth of the reception given to the delegates by the citizens of Swansea. Swansea had eclipsed all previous records in its kindly welcome.

The vote was carried with cheers.

Mr. SAM WOODS (the General Secretary), in proposing thanks to the Local Reception Committee, said they had done their arduous work to everyone's complete satisfaction. He made special reference to the signal ability in organisation shown by the secretary (Mr. W. C. Jenkins) and to the geniality and close application to his duties of the president (Mr. Wignall).

Mr. CUTHBERTSON (Metal Wire and Tube Makers, Birmingham), who seconded the resolution, described the arrangements for that Congress as the best he had known, and his experience extended over 17 years.

The vote was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. JENKINS was presented with the small bell used by the President during the Congress. In returning thanks he gave an interesting review of the work, and testified to the loyalty of all his

colleagues. The only point over which feeling had been created was as to the Presidency, they in the labour movement at Swansea feeling that they had a man in their ranks worthy of the honour and experienced in the duties of the chair. The new Standing Orders of Congress had altered the position of local Presidents, and so the committee did not allow that matter to interfere with the work of entertaining the delegates, and after the admirable manner in which Mr. Bowerman had conducted the meetings they were ready to acknowledge no better choice could have been made.

Mr. WIGNALL said the very fact that the delegates had enjoyed themselves was sufficient thanks for the committee. If they took a vote of the delegates he had been told by many that a big majority would have selected Swansea for next year. Well, if that was their feeling the Reception Committee could have no higher compliment, and they were delighted to find their efforts crowned with success.

Mr. PETE CURRAN (Gasworkers) moved a vote of thanks to the President, and in accordance with custom presented him with the large hand-bell, which, fortunately, and to the joy of all sincere unionists, Mr. Bowerman had not had occasion to use throughout the proceedings. This Congress had been held at an opportune moment, and its proceedings would give encouragement to the workers. It would bring them many steps nearer to that solidity and unification which was requisite if they were to withstand the attacks of their common enemy. Than Mr. Bowerman he thought it was impossible to have a firmer and more impartial President.

Mr. WARDLEY (Sheffield) and Mr. A. W. JONES (Typographical Association, Manchester) supported the vote.

Alderman BOWERMAN, in replying, said that he had first thought to put the big bell under the table before the Congress opened, but on second thoughts felt its presence on the table would have a good restraining effect upon the delegates. He was glad he had not needed to touch that bell during their discussions, and that they had so thoroughly entered into the

spirit of his opening remarks, in which he had urged the need of unity throughout the movement.

On the proposition of Councillor JOHN JENKINS, J.P. (Shipwrights, Cardiff), votes of thanks were given to the Press, and to the Remington Typewriting Co. for placing a staff of clerks at the service of the Parliamentary Committee during the week.

The proceedings were concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

COPY OF LETTER SENT BY MR. WOODS
TO THE MAYOR OF SWANSEA.

ROSE VILLA, BRYNN, WIGAN.
September 9, 1901.

DEAR MR. MAYOR,

I am instructed by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, on behalf of the delegates, to tender to you and the members of the Corporation of Swansea their hearty thanks for the kind, generous, and hospitable manner in which they have been entertained by you during the visit of the Trade Union Congress to Swansea, and to wish you and the Corporation every success and prosperity.

I have the honour to be

Yours faithfully,

SAM WOODS, *Secretary.*

[COPY.]

TELEGRAM TO UNITED STATES' AMBASSADOR, LONDON.

On behalf of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain and Ireland, representing one million and a-half of Trade Unionists, I am instructed to send a resolution of deep sympathy with the American people in the sad occurrence which has happened to them by the attempted assassination of their President, Mr. McKinley.

SAM WOODS,
General Secretary.

[COPY.]

UNITED STATES' AMBASSADOR'S REPLY.

GENERAL SECRETARY, THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 19, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND.

I thank you and the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain for expressions of sympathy conveyed in your telegram of 12th instant, copy of which I have forwarded to my Government.

CHOATES, *Ambassador.*

GREAT LABOUR DEMONSTRATION.

In the afternoon there was a great labour demonstration in the town. Men came from all parts of South Wales to take part, the streets were full of people, and work was entirely suspended. The procession was a very remarkable one. It was admirably marshalled by Captain Colquhoun and the police, who had the assistance of Mr. W. Davies, secretary to the Trades Council, Mr. W. C. Jenkins, who, with Mr. Wignall (the chairman of the Reception Committee), has done so much towards making the visit of the Congress to Swansea so pleasant and successful. It was led by mounted police, who were followed by a brake containing the members of the American delegation and members of various societies, together with contingents representing nearly all the trades and occupations of the district. The demonstration proceeded to Victoria Park to the music of no less than eleven bands—Trebanos, Copper Workers, Ystalyfera, St. Joseph's, Gwauncaegurwen, Temperance, Llansamlet, Llanelly, Aberavon, Neath, and Briton Ferry. The procession was of a most orderly character, and its progress through the streets was watched by thousands of sympathisers, who much admired the handsome banners and trade emblems which were carried by some of the demonstrators. One of the most striking scenes in the demonstration was the appearance of the Operative Masons, who wore elaborate aprons tied with blue string. Arrived at the park, the demonstrators congregated around three platforms, over which Mr. James Wignall, Councillor Dd. Williams, and Mr. Geo. Colville respectively presided. Amongst the speakers were Messrs. W. Brace, John Williams (Western Miners), Ben Tillett, Councillor W. Thorne, John Hodge, W. Clery, H. Orbell, Pete Curran, and J. Ward. Resolutions were passed urging all workers to join bonâ-fide Labour organisations, asking Trade Unions to join in counteracting the evil effects of the Lords' decision on picketing, and expressing the opinion that no effective social legislation will be possible until the workers are adequately represented in the House of Commons by bonâ-fide Labour representatives.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS STANDING ORDERS.

1. The annual meetings of the Congress shall be held in September.

2. On the first day Congress shall assemble at 12 o'clock noon prompt; on each succeeding day at 9-30 a.m., adjourn at 1 p.m., reassemble at 2 p.m., and adjourn for the day at 5 p.m.

DELEGATES' QUALIFICATION.

3. (1) The Congress shall consist of delegates who are or have been *bona-fide* workers at the trade which they represent, and are legal members of trade societies; but no person can be a delegate to the Trades Union Congress unless he is actually working at his trade at the time of appointment, or is a permanent paid working official of his Trade Union. (2) No representative shall be accepted as *bona-fide* other than direct representation from Trade Unions. (3) The delegate's name, together with the amount of his society's contribution, shall be forwarded to the secretary of the Parliamentary Committee fourteen days prior to the meeting of Congress.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

4. Trade societies, by whatever name they may be known, shall be entitled to one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof; provided always that they have paid £1 for every 1,000, or fraction thereof, of the full numerical strength of the society, probationary, free, or otherwise, towards the expenses of the Parliamentary Committee for the past year, and 10s. for each delegate attending the Congress, and forward their names and addresses fourteen days prior to the date fixed for the meeting of the Congress. No credential card shall be issued to any society not having complied with the foregoing conditions.

In the event of a legal point arising, which in the opinion of the Parliamentary Committee (after consultation with counsel) should be tested by law in the general interest of Trade Unionism,

they be empowered to request the organised societies to provide *pro rata* the expenses necessary to test it through to the highest Court of Appeal. Any society failing to comply be reported to Congress.

5. The chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for the past year shall be president of the Congress, and the vice-chairman the vice-president. The chairman shall deliver the opening address, which shall not exceed thirty minutes, and the secretary and treasurer of the Parliamentary Committee shall be the secretary and treasurer of the Congress.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

6. Special committees shall be formed to deal with questions affecting the different industries, and where the resolutions are of a technical character they shall be remitted to committees composed of representatives from the societies whose members are engaged in the industry to which the resolution refers, who shall fully consider the same and report to Congress.

TELLERS.

7. Six persons shall be appointed as tellers, whose ruling as to numbers shall be final, except in cases of dispute, when the chairman shall order a recount.

VOTING.

8. (1) The method of voting shall be by card, to be issued to the delegates of trade societies according to their membership, and paid for (as per Standing Order No. 4) on the principle of one card for every 1,000 members or fractional part thereof represented. (2) Such cards to be issued to delegates by the secretary to the Parliamentary Committee before the meeting of Congress.

[It will only be necessary to resort to this method of voting in divisions that may be challenged by delegates to Congress.]

QUALIFICATION FOR PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

9. No candidate shall be eligible for election on the Parliamentary Committee unless he is a delegate (as per Standing Order No. 3), and the society so represented must have contributed towards the payment of the expenses of that committee, in accordance with Standing Order No. 4, during the year previous to his election. In no case shall two members of one trade be elected on the Parliamentary Committee; such condition not to apply to the election of secretary.

That no candidate shall be eligible for election on the Parliamentary Committee who has privately assisted, during the year preceding Congress, in the production of anything which is produced by non-union labour, or is produced at such firms as may be declared unfair by the interested trade society, or who has continued to assist privately in the production of anything which is produced by non-union labour, or is produced at such firms as may be declared unfair by the interested trade society, after such matters have been pointed out to him.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

10. A Parliamentary Committee of thirteen, including secretary, shall be elected by ballot on the last day but one of each Congress, who shall continue in office until they are re-elected, or their successors appointed. They shall elect from among themselves a president, vice-president, and treasurer for the ensuing year.

The ballot paper to be filled up and then immediately placed in the box without inspection by the delegates other than those of the society voting. And that the Parliamentary Committee be elected subject to the present Standing Orders.

DUTIES OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

11. The duties of the Parliamentary Committee shall be (1) to watch all legislative measures directly affecting the question of labour. (2) To initiate such legislative action as Congress may direct. (3) To prepare the programme for the Congress from resolutions

forwarded by the respective societies, and be empowered to rearrange and place only such propositions which are generally accepted as coming within the objects and aims of Trade Unionism. (4) To examine and decide as to the validity of delegates' credentials. (5) The Parliamentary Committee shall meet at least seven days before the meeting of Congress for the purpose of classifying resolutions and amendments, and shall ballot for order of procedure of the same, also for the position of delegates' seats in Congress hall.

PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS.

12. Resolutions for the programme must be signed by the secretary and chairman of the society sending them, and must reach the secretary of the Parliamentary Committee at least twelve weeks before the time fixed for the meeting of Congress. Such resolutions shall be printed and sent to official correspondents of recognised Trade Unions not less than eight weeks before the meeting of Congress. The order in which these subjects are to be discussed shall be decided by ballot conducted by the Parliamentary Committee. No Trade Union shall be allowed more than three resolutions.

The programme compiled by the Parliamentary Committee should be taken as the first business of the Congress.

All amendments to the propositions submitted by the various trades must reach the secretary of the Parliamentary Committee four weeks before the opening of the Congress, such amendments to be signed by the president and secretary, and also bear the stamp of the society; and such propositions shall be placed before the Congress immediately it assembles.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

13. (1) The Congress having been duly opened, the Parliamentary Committee shall present their report for the past year, which shall be laid on the table for discussion. The report shall be discussed *en seriatim*, and not as a whole. Each speaker to be limited to five minutes. The report shall contain a list of the Parliamentary Committee meetings, with dates, also the names of

those members who were present at such meetings. (2) That the Standing Orders of Congress and Parliamentary Committee shall be published with each Annual Report of proceedings of Congress.

SECRETARY EX-OFFICIO MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

14. The secretary shall be *elected by Congress, and be ex-officio* a member of the Congress and the Parliamentary Committee. Should a vacancy occur between the annual meetings of the Congress, the Parliamentary Committee shall have power to fill up the vacancy.

NOMINATION OF SECRETARY AND PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

15. (1) That all nominations for the offices of secretary and Parliamentary Committee shall be sent in to the secretary not less than twelve weeks prior to the meeting of Congress, and the list of names be published on the agenda paper containing resolutions that are to come up for discussion at Congress. (2) That individual ballot papers containing the names of each candidate shall be supplied to delegates on the day of election (such ballot papers to be perforated).

LIMITATION OF SPEECHES.

16. (1) The mover of a resolution shall be allowed ten minutes, the seconder seven, and any or each succeeding speaker five minutes. No one shall speak more than once on a question, except the mover of the original resolution. (2) All amendments to resolutions must be taken in the order in which they are printed. (3) Should the president of the Congress be of opinion that there is no practical difference among the delegates, he shall have power to stop the discussion.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONGRESS.

17. The Parliamentary Committee shall assist and co-operate with the local committee of the town where the next Congress is to be held, for the purpose of making the arrangements as complete as possible, and shall have power to invite the following persons to attend the sittings of the Congress (subject to the approval of Congress),

viz., deputations; the Labour members; the members of the city or borough; likewise the mayor or provost, and members of the Corporation of the town in which the Congress is held.

The Parliamentary Committee shall meet prior to the date of each Congress for the purpose of attending to these matters.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR.

18. The accounts for the year shall be closed fourteen days prior to the holding of each Congress, and a printed balance sheet, duly certified by the auditors, presented to each member of the Congress not later than Friday morning of the week in which the Congress is held.

All surplus moneys, after payment of the expenses of the Congress, shall be used for the general purposes of the Parliamentary Committee.

AUDITORS.

19. Two auditors shall be elected, who shall have access to all the papers and documents relating to the income and expenditure of the Parliamentary Committee.

DEALING WITH DISPUTES.

20. Any society engaged in a dispute and considering themselves aggrieved by reason of the members of another society assisting to defeat those on strike, may report the circumstances to the Parliamentary Committee, who may then take such steps as the circumstances may warrant, and should the charge be proved, the offending society shall be charged with all costs and suspended from representation at Congress for two years; and any delegate who brings a charge against any society except in accordance with the provision of this rule shall be expelled from the Congress.

Should any society make a charge against another society, and the society against whom the charge is made refuses to have the same investigated, such society shall be deemed guilty, and be expelled from Congress for two years.

Should any society make a charge against another society, and, after due investigation, fail to prove the same, it shall bear the whole of the costs of the

investigation, including the expenses incurred by the defendant society; and if in the opinion of the investigating or Parliamentary Committee the charge be a false one, wilfully and knowingly made, the society so offending shall, in addition to bearing the expense, be liable to a fine not exceeding £20.

Any society refusing to pay the expenses of inquiry or fine as laid down by this Standing Order shall be excluded from Congress until such payment be made.

AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS.

21. Should any amendment of the Standing Orders of the Congress be proposed by any society, such amendment must be forwarded to the Parliamentary Committee at least twelve weeks before the meeting of Congress,

and in no case shall the standing orders be suspended unless agreed to by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

DELEGATES LEAVING CONGRESS.

22. No delegate shall leave Congress without the consent of the vice-president; and delegates absent one whole sitting without leave of absence shall be named by the chairman.

FOREIGN DELEGATION.

23. In the event of Congress deciding upon any foreign, American, or Annual Co-operative Congress or other delegation, nominations for such delegation to be sent in to the secretary not less than twelve weeks prior to the meeting of Congress.

OFFICIAL SALARIES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Parliamentary Committee (resident out of London), 12s. 6d. per day and travelling expenses.

Parliamentary Committee (resident in London), 10s. per day and travelling expenses.

General Purposes Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2	0	0.	each.
"	"	"	Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	"
Auditors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	"
Doorkeepers and Messengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	"
Tellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	"
Scrutineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	"
Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	"
Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0	"

Signed on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee,

19, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.

S. WOODS, SECRETARY.

September, 1901.

IMPORTANT DETAILS OF PAST CONGRESSES.

DATES AND PLACES OF CONGRESSES, PRESIDENTS, SECRETARIES AND CHAIRMEN TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE, NUMBER OF DELEGATES PRESENT, NUMBER OF SOCIETIES AND MEMBERS REPRESENTED, AND TOTAL INCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT.

No.	DATE.	PLACE OF MEETING.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	CHAIRMAN OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.	SECRETARY TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.	No. of SOCIETIES DELEGATES REPRESENTED.	No. of MEMBERS REPRESENTED.	TOTAL INCOME. £ s. d.
1	1868	Manchester..	W. H. WOOD	No record of Chairman of Parliamentary Committee.	G. HOWELL ..	34	118,367	..
2	1869	Birmingham	T. J. WILKINSON		do.	48	250,000	..
3	1871	London	GEO. POTTER		do.	50	289,430	..
4	1872	Nottingham.	—LEATHERLAND		do.	77	255,710	..
5	1873	Leeds	W. LISHMAN (Leeds Trades Council).....		do.	132	730,074	..
6	1874	Sheffield	W. ROLLEY (President, Trades Council) ..		do.	169	1,191,922	..
7	1875	Liverpool	J. FITZPATRICK (Secretary, Trades Council) ..		do.	151	818,032	..
8	1876	Glasgow	J. BATTERSBY		do.	109	539,893	..
9	1876	Newcastle ..	J. C. LAIRD (President, Trades Council) ..		do.	140	557,833	..
10	1877	Leicester ..	D. MERRICK		do.	141	691,089	..
11	1878	Bristol	G. F. JONES (Secretary, Trades Council) ..		do.	136	623,957	..
12	1879	Edinburgh ..	D. GIBSON (President, Trades Council) ..		do.	115	541,892	..
13	1880	Dublin	—MURPHY	H. SLATER	do.	120	494,422	..
14	1881	London	C. COULSON	W. CRAWFORD ..	do.	157	463,899	711 9 8
15	1882	Manchester.	R. AUSTIN	T. BIRTWISTLE ..	do.	122	509,307	788 15 7
16	1883	Nottingham.	T. SMITH	J. INGLIS	do.	153	471,651	853 19 7
17	1884	Aberdeen ..	J. C. THOMPSON (President, Trades Council) ..	A. W. BAILEY	do.	163	598,083	837 8 4
18	1885	Southport ..	T. R. THRELFALL ..	J. S. MURCHIE ..	do.	142	580,976	848 17 9
19	1886	Hull	F. MADDISON	J. MAWDSLEY	GEO. SHIPTON ..	141	633,088	770 17 4
20	1887	Swansea	W. BEVAN	J. M. JACK	do.	143	674,034	703 16 5
21	1888	Bradford	S. SHAPTOR	G. SHIPTON	H. BROADHURST	156	816,944	825 8 6
22	1889	Dundee	G. SHIPTON (Chairman, Parliamentary Com.) ..	J. SWIFT	do.	211	885,055	908 5 3
23	1890	Liverpool ..	W. MATKIN	E. HAREFORD	do.	457	1,470,191	1,166 8 9
24	1891	Newcastle ..	T. BURT	JOHN WILSON	C. FERWICK ..	552	1,302,855	1,489 14 10
25	1892	Glasgow	J. HODGE	J. HAVELOCK WILSON ..	do.	495	1,219,934	1,118 6 1
26	1893	Belfast	S. MONRO	J. BURNS	do.	380	900,000	1,177 2 9
27	1894	Norwich	F. DELVES	D. HOLMES	S. WOODS	378	1,100,000	1,444 16 0
28	1895	Cardiff	J. JENKINS	E. COWEY	do.	330	1,000,000	1,473 18 4
29	1896	Edinburgh ..	J. MALINSON	W. THORNE	do.	343	1,076,000	1,572 5 10
30	1897	Birmingham.	J. V. STEVENS	A. WILKIE	do.	381	1,093,191	1,496 18 1
31	1898	Bristol	J. O'GRADY	W. J. DAVIS	do.	406	1,184,241	1,928 16 6
32	1899	Plymouth ..	W. J. VERNON	F. CHANDLER	do.	384	1,200,000	2,060 17 2
33	1900	Huddersfield.	W. PICKLES	C. W. BOWERMAN ..	do.	386	1,250,000	1,570 19 7
34	1901	Swansea	C. W. BOWERMAN (Chairman, Par. Com.) ..	C. W. BOWERMAN ..	do.	407	1,200,000	1,947 2 2

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1894 inclusive the numbers set out in the 9th column were duplicated by the inclusion of Trades Councils.

DIVISION LISTS REFERRED TO IN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

COAL.

18th April, 1901.

2. Motion made, and Question put, "That there shall be charged on and after the 19th day of April, 1901, the following customs export duty on Coal:—Coal (including culm, coke, cinders, and manufactured fuel), the ton 1s.:"—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer* :)—The Committee divided; Ayes 171, Noes 127.

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Captain Sir Alexander F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Allhusen, Augustus Henry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Archdale, Edward Mervyn
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Ellis
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Baird, John George Alexander
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manchester)
Balfour, Captain C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt. Hon. Gerald W. (Leeds)
Banbury, Frederick George
Bartley, George C. T.
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H. (Bristol)
Beckett, Ernest William
Bhownaggee, Sir M. M.
Bill, Charles
Brassey, Albert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brown, Alexander H. (Shropshire)
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H.
Cavendish, R. F. (North Lancashire)
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire)
Cayzer, Sir Charles William
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (Birmingham)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worcester)
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Cranborne, Viscount
Cross, Herbert Shepherd (Bolton)
Cust, Henry John C.
Dalrymple, Sir Charles
Dickinson, Robert Edmond
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dimsdale, Sir Joseph Cockfield
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Doughty, George
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-

Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir R. Bramrose
Fitzroy, Hon. Edward Algernon
Forster, Henry William
Gibbs, Hon. A. G. H. (City of London)
Gibbs, Hon. Vicary (St. Albans)
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, Hon. J. E. (Elgin and Nairn)
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gordon, Major Evans- (Tower Hamlets)
Gore, Hon. P. S. Ormsby-
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Green, Walford D. (Wednesbury)
Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Groves, James Grimble
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Guthrie, Walter Murray
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. (Middlesex)
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley)
Henderson, Alexander
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.)
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside)
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Hutton, John (Yorkshire, N.R.)
Johnston, William (Belfast)
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John H.
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Knowles, Lees
Lawrence, William F.
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants., Fareham)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry

Long, Rt. Hon. Walter (Bristol, S.)
 Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
 Macartney, Rt. Hon. W. G. Ellison
 Macdona, John Cumming
 Maconochie, A. W.
 M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
 Malcolm, Ian
 Manners, Lord Cecil
 Massey-Mainwaring, Hon. W. F.
 Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesshire)
 Milward, Colonel Victor
 Molesworth, Sir Lewis
 Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
 More, Robert Jasper (Shropshire)
 Morgan, David J. (Walthamstow)
 Morley, Rt. Hon. John (Montrose)
 Morris, Hon. Martin Henry F.
 Morrison, James Archibald
 Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
 Mount, William Arthur
 Murray, Rt. Hon. A. Graham (Bute)
 Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
 Nicholson, William Graham
 Nicol, Donald Ninian
 O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
 Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
 Peel, Hon. William Robert Wellesley
 Percy, Earl
 Platt-Higgins, Frederick
 Powell, Sir Francis Sharp
 Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
 Purvis, Robert
 Randles, John S.
 Ratcliffe, R. F.
 Reid, James (Greenock)
 Remnant, James Farquharson

Rentoul, James Alexander
 Renwick, George
 Ridley, Hon. M. W. (Stalybridge)
 Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Charles Thomson
 Roe, Sir Thomas
 Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
 Ropner, Colonel Robert
 Rutherford, John
 Sackville, Colonel S. G. Stopford
 Seely, Charles Hinton (Lincoln)
 Simeon, Sir Barrington
 Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
 Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.)
 Spear, John Ward
 Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk)
 Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
 Stewart, Sir Mark J. M'Taggart
 Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
 Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
 Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G. (Oxford University)
 Thornton, Percy M.
 Valentia, Viscount
 Walker, Col. William Hall
 Wason, John Cathcart (Orkney)
 Welby, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. E. (Taunton)
 Whiteley, H. (Ashton-under-Lyne)
 Williams, Colonel R. (Dorset)
 Willox, Sir John Archibald
 Wilson, John (Glasgow)
 Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
 Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
 Wylie, Alexander
 Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
 Young, Commander (Berks, E.)
 Younger, William

Tellers for the Ayes, Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
 Allen, Charles P. (Glouc., Stroud)
 Ambrose, Robert
 Barry, E. (Cork, S.)
 Bell, Richard
 Boland, John
 Bolton, Thomas Dolling
 Boyle, James
 Brand, Hon. Arthur G.
 Burke, E. Haviland-
 Caldwell, James
 Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
 Clancy, John Joseph
 Cogan, Denis J.
 Colville, John
 Condon, Thomas Joseph
 Craig, Robert Hunter
 Cremer, William Randall
 Cullinan, J.
 Daly, James
 Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
 Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan)
 Delaney, William
 Dillon, John
 Donelan, Captain A.
 Doogan, P. O.
 Douglas, Charles M. (Lanark)
 Duffy, William J.
 Duncan, James H.
 Emmott, Alfred

Esmonde, Sir Thomas
 Evans, Samuel T. (Glamorgan)
 Farquharson, Dr. Robert
 Farrell, James Patrick
 Field, William
 Gilhooly, James
 Goddard, Daniel Ford
 Griffith, Ellis J.
 Hammond, John
 Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
 Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil)
 Hayden, John Patrick
 Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
 Healy, Timothy Michael
 Helme, Norval Watson
 Holland, William Henry
 Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
 Jameson, Major J. Eustace
 Joicey, Sir James
 Jones, William (Carnarvonshire)
 Jordan, Jeremiah
 Joyce, Michael
 Kearley, Hudson E.
 Kennedy, Patrick James
 Labouchere, Henry
 Langley, Batty
 Leamy, Edmund
 Leigh, Sir Joseph
 Levy, Maurice
 Lough, Thomas

Lundon, W.
 MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
 Macnamara, Dr. Thomas J.
 MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
 M'Cann, James
 M'Crae, George
 M'Dermott, Patrick
 M'Govern, T.
 M'Kenna, Reginald
 M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
 M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
 Mather, William
 Minch, Matthew
 Mooney, John J.
 Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
 Morton, Edward J. C. (Devonport)
 Moulton, John Fletcher
 Murphy, J.
 Nannetti, Joseph P.
 Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
 Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
 Norman, Henry
 Nussey, Thomas Willians
 O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary, Mid.)
 O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
 O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
 O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool)
 O'Dowd, John
 O'Kelly, Conor (Mayo, N.)
 O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.)
 O'Malley, William
 O'Mara, James
 O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
 O'Shee, James John

Partington, Oswald
 Paulton, James Mellor
 Phillips, John Wynford
 Power, Patrick Joseph
 Rea, Russell
 Reckitt, Harold James
 Reddy, M.
 Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
 Redmond, William (Clare)
 Rickett, J. Compton
 Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
 Shipman, Dr. John G.
 Soames, Arthur Wellesley
 Soares, Ernest J.
 Strachey, Edward
 Sullivan, Donal
 Taylor, Theodore Cooke
 Thomas, Alfred (Glamorgan, E.)
 Thomas, J. A. (Glamorgan, Gower)
 Thompson, E. C. (Monaghan, N.)
 Tully, Jasper
 Ure, Alexander
 Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
 Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
 Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
 Weir, James Galloway
 White, George (Norfolk)
 White, Luke (York, E.R.)
 White, Patrick (Meath, North)
 Whiteley, George (York, W.R.)
 Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
 Williams, Osmond (Merioneth)
 Wilson, John (Falkirk)

Tellers for the Noes, Mr. D. A. Thomas and Mr. Burt.

25th June, 1901.

Finance Bill,—considered in Committee:—

(In the Committee.)

Clause 3:—

Another Amendment proposed in page 2, line 31, after the words last inserted to insert the words "one-fourth of the said duty shall be paid by the landlord or royalty owner, being the person for the time being in receipt of any royalty or rent in respect of the coal on which the duty is charged:"—(*Mr. M'Kenna*:)—

Question put, "That those words be there inserted:"—The Committee divided; Ayes 144, Noes 172.

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
 Allan, William (Gateshead)
 Allen, Charles P. (Glouc., Stroud)
 Ambrose, Robert
 Austin, Sir John
 Barry, E. (Cork, S.)
 Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
 Bell, Richard
 Boland, John
 Boyle, James
 Brigg, John
 Broadhurst, Henry
 Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
 Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
 Burke, E. Haviland.

Burt, Thomas
 Buxton, Sydney Charles
 Caldwell, James
 Cameron, Robert
 Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
 Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H.
 Carvill, Patrick George Hamilton
 Cawley, Frederick
 Cogan, Denis J.
 Coghill, Douglas Harry
 Colville, John
 Condon, Thomas Joseph
 Craig, Robert Hunter
 Crean, Eugene
 Cross, Alexander (Glasgow)

Cullinan, J.
 Daly, James
 Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
 Delany, William
 Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
 Dillon, John
 Donegan, Captain A.
 Doogan, P. C.
 Duncan, J. Hastings
 Dunn, Sir William
 Edwards, Frank
 Ellis, John Edward
 Esmonde, Sir Thomas
 Evans, Samuel T. (Glamorgan)
 Farrell, James Patrick
 Fenwick, Charles
 Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
 Ffrench, Peter
 Field, William
 Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond
 Flynn, James Christopher
 Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
 Gilhooly, James
 Grey, Sir Edward (Berwick)
 Griffith, Ellis J.
 Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
 Hammond, John
 Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil)
 Harmsworth, R. Leicester
 Harwood, George
 Hayden, John Patrick
 Helme, Norval Watson
 Hemphill, Rt. Hon. Charles H.
 Horniman, Frederick John
 Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea)
 Jones, William (Carmarvonshire)
 Jordan, Jeremiah
 Joyce, Michael
 Kennedy, Patrick James
 Kinloch, Sir John George Smyth
 Lambert, George
 Langley, Batty
 Layland-Barratt, Francis
 Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington)
 Leigh, Sir Joseph
 Lough, Thomas
 London, W.
 MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
 Macnamara, Dr. Thomas J.
 M'Dermott, Patrick
 M'Fadden, Edward
 M'Govern, T.
 M'Kenna, Reginald
 M'Laren, Charles Benjamin
 Mansfield, Horace Rendall
 Mather, William
 Mooney, John J.

Murphy, John
 Nannetti, Joseph P.
 Newnes, Sir George
 Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
 Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
 Norman, Henry
 O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid.)
 O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
 O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
 O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
 O'Doherty, William
 O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
 O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
 O'Dowd, John
 O'Kelly, Conor (Mayo, N.)
 O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.)
 O'Malley, William
 O'Mara, James
 O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
 Paulton, James Mellor
 Power, Patrick Joseph
 Price, Robert John
 Priestley, Arthur
 Rea, Russell
 Reddy, M.
 Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
 Redmond, William (Clare)
 Rickett, J. Compton
 Rigg, Richard
 Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
 Roberts, John H. (Dentbighs)
 Roche, John
 Roe, Sir Thomas
 Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
 Shaw, T. (Hawick B.)
 Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
 Shipman, Dr. John G.
 Soames, Arthur Wellesley
 Soares, Ernest J.
 Sullivan, Donal
 Taylor, Theodore Cock
 Thomas, Abel (Carmarthen, E.)
 Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr)
 Thomas, J. A. (Glamorgan, Gower)
 Thomas, Dr. E. C. (Monaghan, N.)
 Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
 Weir, James Galloway
 White, George (Norfolk)
 White, Luke (York, E.R.)
 Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
 Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
 Williams, Osmond (Merioneth)
 Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid.)
 Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
 Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
 Wrightson, Sir Thomas
 Young, Samuel (Cavan, East)

Tellers for the Ayes, Mr. Causton and Captain Sinclair.

NOES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
 Aird, Sir John
 Anson, Sir William Reynell
 Arkwright, John Stanhope
 Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
 Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
 Bagot, Captain Josceline FitzRoy
 Bailey, James (Walworth)
 Bain, Colonel James Robert

Baldwin, Alfred
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manchester)
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. Gerald W. (Leeds)
 Balfour, Major K. R. (Christchurch)
 Barbury, Frederick George
 Barry, Sir Francis T. (Windsor)
 Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H. (Bristol)
 Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
 Bhownaggee, Sir M. M.

Bignold, Arthur
 Bigwood, James
 Blundell, Colonel Henry
 Bond, Edward
 Boulnois, Edmund
 Brookfield, Colonel Montague
 Brown, Alexander H. (Shropshire)
 Bull, William James
 Bullard, Sir Harry
 Butcher, John George
 Cautley, Henry Stother
 Cavendish, R. F. (N. Lancs.)
 Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire)
 Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (Birmingham)
 Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worcester)
 Clare, Octavius Leigh
 Cochrane, Hon. Thomas, H. A. E.
 Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
 Compton, Lord Alwyne
 Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
 Corbett, A. Cameron (Glasgow)
 Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
 Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
 Cross, Herbert Shepherd (Bolton)
 Cubitt, Hon. Henry
 Dalkeith, Earl of
 Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham)
 Denny, Colonel
 Dickson, Charles Scott
 Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
 Dimsdale, Sir Joseph Cockfield
 Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
 Doughty, George
 Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
 Doxford, Sir William Theodore
 Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
 Fardell, Sir T. George
 Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
 Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
 Finch, George H.
 Finlay, Sir R. Bannatyne
 Fisher, William Hayes
 Fitzroy, Hon. Edward Algernon
 Fletcher, Sir Henry
 Flower, Ernest
 Forster, Henry William
 Garfit, William
 Gordon, Hon. J. E. (Elgin and Nairn)
 Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
 Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
 Goulding, Edward Alfred
 Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
 Green, Walford D. (Wednesbury)
 Greene, Sir E. W. (Bury St. Edmunds)
 Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.)
 Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
 Hain, Edward
 Hambro, Charles Eric
 Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. (Middlesex)
 Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
 Harris, Frederick, Leverton
 Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
 Heaton, John Henniker
 Helder, Augustus
 Hoare, Edward Brodie (Hampstead)
 Hoare, Sir Samuel (Norwich)
 Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside)
 Houlst, Joseph
 Jeffreys, Arthur Frederick
 Johnston, William (Belfast)
 Kennaway, Right Hon. Sir John H.
 Kenyon, Hon. George T. (Denbigh)
 Kenyon, James (Lancs., Bury)
 Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel W. (Salop)
 Keswick, William
 Law, Andrew Bonar
 Lawson, John Grant
 Legge, Colonel Hon. Heneage
 Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
 Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
 Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. A. R.
 Long, Rt. Hon. Walter (Bristol, S.)
 Lowe, Francis William
 Lowther, C. (Cumberland, Eskdale)
 Lloyd, Archie Kirkman
 Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth)
 Macartney, Rt. Hon. W. G. Ellison
 MacIver, David (Liverpool)
 Maconochie, A. W.
 M'Calmont, Colonel J. (Antrim, E.)
 M'Iver, Sir Lewis (Edinburgh, W.)
 M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
 Massey-Mainwaring, Hon. W. F.
 Melville, Beresford Valentine
 Molesworth, Sir Lewis
 Morgan, David J. (Walthamstow)
 Morrell, George Herbert
 Morris, Hon. Martin Henry F.
 Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
 Mount, William Arthur
 Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
 Murray, Colonel Wyndham (Bath)
 Myers, William Henry
 Nicol, Donald Ninian
 Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
 Parkes, Ebenezer
 Peel, Hon. William Robert Wellesley
 Pilkington, Lieut.-Col. Richard
 Platt-Higgins, Frederick
 Plummer, Walter R.
 Powell, Sir Francis Sharp
 Pretymann, Ernest George
 Pryce-Jones, Lieut.-Col. Edward
 Purvis, Robert
 Reid, James (Greenock)
 Rentoul, James Alexander
 Renwick, George
 Richards, Henry Charles
 Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Chas. Thomson
 Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
 Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
 Ropner, Colonel Robert
 Sadler, Colonel Samuel Alexander
 Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
 Seton-Karr, Henry
 Sharpe, William Edward T.
 Skewe-Cox, Thomas
 Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.)
 Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
 Spear, John Ward
 Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
 Stone, Sir Benjamin
 Stroyan, John
 Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
 Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
 Thorburn, Sir Walter
 Tomlinson, Wm. Edw. Murray
 Tritton, Charles Ernest
 Tuffnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
 Valentia, Viscount
 Wanklyn, James Leslie
 Wason, John Cathcart (Orkney)
 Webb, Colonel William George
 Whiteley, H. (Ashton-under-Lyne)

Willoughby de Eresby, Lord
 Wills, Sir Frederick
 Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E.R.)
 Wilson, John (Glasgow)
 Wilson-Todd, William H. (Yorks.)

Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. R. (Bath)
 Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
 Wylie, Alexander
 Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
 Younger, William

Tellers for the Noes, Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

Tuesday, 2nd July, 1901.

Education (No. 2).—Motion made, and Question proposed, “That leave be given to bring in a Bill for enabling local authorities to empower school boards temporarily to carry on certain schools, and for sanctioning certain school board expenses :”—(*Sir John Gorst* :)—

And, the Motion being opposed, Mr. Speaker, after allowing a short explanation from the Member who made the Motion and from a Member who opposed it, put the Question thereupon in pursuance of Standing Order No. 16 :—The House *divided* ; Ayes 242, Noes 174.

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
 Aird, Sir John
 Allhusen, Augustus Henry Eden
 Allsop, Hon. George
 Archdale, Edward Mervyn
 Arkwright, John Stanhope
 Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
 Arrol, Sir William
 Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
 Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
 Bailey, James (Walworth)
 Bain, Colonel James Robert
 Balcarres, Lord
 Baldwin, Alfred
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manchester)
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. Gerald W. (Leeds)
 Balfour, Major K. R. (Christchurch)
 Banbury, Frederick George
 Barry, Sir Francis T. (Windsor)
 Bartley, George C. T.
 Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
 Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H. (Bristol)
 Bhownaggee, Sir M. M.
 Bignold, Arthur
 Bigwood, James
 Blundell, Colonel Henry
 Bond, Edward
 Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
 Boulnois, Edmund
 Brassey, Albert
 Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
 Brown, Alexander H. (Shropshire)
 Brymer, William Ernest
 Butcher, John George
 Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. A. (Glasgow)
 Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
 Cavendish, R. F. (N. Lancs.)
 Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire)
 Cayzer, Sir Charles William
 Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
 Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
 Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (Birmingham)
 Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worcester)

Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry
 Churchill, Winston Spencer
 Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
 Coddington, Sir William
 Cohen, Benjamin Louis
 Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
 Colomh, Sir John Charles Ready
 Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
 Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
 Cranborne, Viscount
 Cripps, Charles Alfred
 Cross, Alexander (Glasgow)
 Cross, Herh. Shepherd (Bolton)
 Crossley, Sir Savile-
 Cust, Henry John C.
 Dalkeith, Earl of
 Dalrymple, Sir Charles
 Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham)
 Denny, Colonel
 Dickinson, Robert Edmond
 Dickson, Charles Scott
 Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
 Dimsdale, Sir Joseph Cockfield
 Dixon-Hartland, Sir Fred Dixon
 Dorington, Sir John Edward
 Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
 Doxford, Sir William Theodore
 Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
 Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
 Egerton, Hon. A. de Tatton
 Elliot, Hon. A. Ralph Douglas
 Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
 Finch, George H.
 Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
 Fisher, William Hayes
 Fison, Frederick William
 Fitzroy, Hon. Edward Algernon
 Fletcher, Sir Henry
 Flower, Ernest
 Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S.W.)
 Galloway, William Johnson
 Gordon, Hon. J. E. (Elgin and Nairn)
 Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)

- Gore, Hon. G. R. C. Ormsby- (Salop)
 Gore, Hon. S. F. Ormsby- (Linc.)
 Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
 Goulding, Edward Alfred
 Graham, Henry Robert
 Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
 Greene, Sir E. W. (Bury St. Edmunds)
 Gretton, John
 Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
 Gunter, Sir Robert
 Guthrie, Walter Murray
 Hain, Edward
 Halsey, Thomas Frederick
 Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George (Middlesex)
 Hanbury, Right Hon. Robert Wm.
 Hardy, Laurence (Kent, Ashford)
 Harris, Frederick Leverton
 Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
 Haslett, Sir James Horner
 Hay, Hon. Claude George
 Helder, Augustus
 Hermon-Hodge, Robert Trotter
 Hoare, Edward Brodie (Hampstead)
 Hoare, Sir Samuel (Norwich)
 Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside)
 Hornby, Sir William Henry
 Horner, Frederick William
 Houldsworth, Sir William Henry
 Hoult, Joseph
 Howard, John (Kent, Faversham)
 Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
 Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
 Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
 Jeffreys, Arthur Frederick
 Johnston, William (Belfast)
 Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
 Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John H.
 Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
 Kenyon, James (Lancs., Bury)
 Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. (Salop)
 Knowles, Lees
 Lambton, Hon. Frederick W.
 Law, Andrew Bonar
 Lawson, John Grant
 Lecky, Rt. Hon. William Edw. H.
 Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
 Levenson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
 Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
 Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham)
 Long, Rt. Hon. Walter (Bristol, S.)
 Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
 Loyd, Archie Kirkman
 Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
 Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth)
 Macdona, John Cumming
 MacIver, David (Liverpool)
 Maconochie, A. W.
 M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
 M'Calmont, Col. H. L. B. (Cambs.)
 M'Iver, Sir Lewis (Edinburgh, W.)
 Majendie, James A. H.
 Malcolm, Ian
 Manners, Lord Cecil
 Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir H. E. (Wigt'n.)
 Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesshire)
 Melville, Beresford Valentine
 Meysey-Thompson, Sir H. M.
 Middlemore, John Throgmorton
 Mildmay, Francis Bingham
 Mitchell, William
 Molesworth, Sir Lewis
 Montague, G. (Huntingdon)
 Moore, William (Antrim, N.)
 Morgan, David J. (Walthamstow)
 Morgan, Hon. Fred. (Monmouthsh.)
 Morrell, George Herbert
 Morris, Hon. Martin Henry F.
 Morton, Arthur H. A. (Doptford)
 Mount, William Arthur
 Mowbray, Sir Robert Gray C.
 Muntz, Philip A.
 Murray, Rt. Hon. A. Graham (Bute)
 Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
 Murray, Colonel Wyndham (Bath)
 Myers, William Henry
 Nowdigate, Francis Alexander
 Nicol, Donald Ninian
 O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
 Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
 Parker, Gilbert
 Penn, John
 Percy, Earl
 Pierpoint, Robert
 Platt-Higgins, Frederick
 Plumer, Walter R.
 Powell, Sir Francis Sharp
 Pretymann, Ernest George
 Pryce-Jones, Lieut.-Colonel Edward
 Purvis, Robert
 Rankin, Sir James
 Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
 Ratcliff, R. F.
 Reid, James (Greenock)
 Remnant, James Farquharson
 Renshaw, Charles Bine
 Rentoul, James Alexander
 Ridley, Hon. M. W. (Stalybridge)
 Ridley, S. Forde (Bethnal Green)
 Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Chas. Thomson
 Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
 Robinson, Brooke
 Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye
 Ropner, Colonel Robert
 Round, James
 Russell, T. W.
 Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford
 Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
 Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
 Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
 Sharpe, William Edward T.
 Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
 Skewes-Cox, Thomas
 Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.)
 Spencer, Ernest (West Bromwich)
 Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk)
 Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset)
 Stanley, Lord (Lancs)
 Stock, James Henry
 Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
 Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G. (Oxford University)
 Thornton, Percy M.
 Tollemache, Henry James
 Tomlinson, Wm. Edw. Murray
 Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
 Valentia, Viscount
 Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
 Warr, Augustus Frederick
 Wason, John Cathcart (Orkney)
 Welby, Lieut.-Col. A. C. E. (Taunton)
 Welby, Sir Charles G. E. (Notts.)
 Wentworth, Bruce C. Vernon-
 Whiteley, H. (Ashton-under-Lyne)
 Whitmore, Charles Algernon
 Williams, Colonel R. (Dorset)

Williams, Rt. Hon. J. Powell- (Birmingham)
 Willoughby de Eresby, Lord
 Willox, Sir John Archibald
 Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E.R.)
 Wilson, John (Falkirk)
 Wilson, John (Glasgow)

Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. R. (Bath)
 Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
 Wrightson, Sir Thomas
 Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
 Yerburch, Robert Armstrong
 Younger, William

Tellers for the Ayes, Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
 Abraham, William (Rhondda)
 Allan, William (Gateshead)
 Allen, Charles P. (Glouc., Stroud)
 Ambrose, Robert
 Ashton, Thomas Gair
 Austin, Sir John
 Barry, E. (Cork, S.)
 Bell, Richard
 Blake, Edward
 Boland, John
 Boyle, James
 Brand, Hon. Arthur G.
 Brigg, John
 Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
 Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
 Burke, E. Haviland-
 Burt, Thomas
 Buxton, Sydney Charles
 Caldwell, James
 Cameron, Robert
 Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
 Carew, James Laurence
 Causton, Richard Knight
 Cawley, Frederick
 Channing, Francis Allston
 Condon, Thomas Joseph
 Craig, Robert Hunter
 Crean, Eugene
 Crombie, John William
 Cullinan, J.
 Daly, James
 Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
 Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan)
 Delany, William
 Dewar, John A. (Inverness-shire)
 Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
 Dillon, John
 Donelan, Capt. A.
 Doogan, P. C.
 Douglas, Charles M. (Lanark)
 Duffy, William J.
 Duncan, J. Hastings
 Dunn, Sir William
 Elibank, Master of
 Ellis, John Edward
 Emmott, Alfred
 Esmonde, Sir Thomas
 Farquharson, Dr. Robert
 Farrell, James Patrick
 Fenwick, Charles
 Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
 French, Peter
 Flynn, James Christopher
 Foster, Sir Walter (Derby County)
 Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry
 Fuller, J. M. F.
 Gilhooly, James
 Goddard, Daniel Ford
 Grant, Corrie
 Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton

Haldane, Richard Burden
 Hammond, John
 Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
 Harwood, George
 Hayden, John Patrick
 Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
 Helme, Norval Watson
 Hemphill, Rt. Hon. Charles H.
 Hobhouse, C. E. H. (Bristol, E.)
 Holland, William Henry
 Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
 Jacoby, James Alfred
 Joicey, Sir James
 Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea)
 Jordan, Jeremiah
 Joyce, Michael
 Kitson, Sir James
 Labouchere, Henry
 Lambert, George
 Langley, Batty
 Layland-Barratt, Francis
 Leamy, Edmund
 Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington)
 Leng, Sir John
 Levy, Maurice
 Lewis, John Herbert
 Lloyd-George, David
 Lough, Thomas
 London, W.
 MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
 Macnamara, Dr. Thomas J.
 MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
 McCann, James
 M'Fadden, Edward
 M'Govern, T.
 M'Kenna, Reginald
 Mansfield, Horace Rendall
 Mappin, Sir Frederick Thorpe
 Mather, William
 Mooney, John J.
 Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
 Morley, Rt. Hon. John (Montrose)
 Morton, Edw. J. C. (Devonport)
 Murnaghan, George
 Murphy, John
 Nannetti, Joseph P.
 Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
 Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
 Norman, Henry
 Nussey, Thomas Willans
 O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary, Mid.)
 O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
 O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
 O'Conner, James (Wicklow, W.)
 O'Doherty, William
 O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
 O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
 O'Dowd, John
 O'Kelly, Conor (Mayo, N.)
 O'Mara, James
 O'Shaughnessy, P. J.

Palmer, Sir Charles M. (Durham)
 Partington, Oswald
 Paulton, James Mellor
 Pease, Alfred E. (Cleveland)
 Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
 Pease, Sir Joseph W. (Durham)
 Perks, Robert William
 Power, Patrick Joseph
 Priestley, Arthur
 Rea, Russell
 Reddy, M.
 Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
 Redmond, William (Clare)
 Reed, Sir Edw. James (Cardiff)
 Reid, Sir R. Threshie (Dumfries)
 Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
 Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
 Roche, John
 Schwann, Charles E.
 Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh)
 Shaw, Charles Edward (Stafford)
 Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
 Shipman, Dr. John G.
 Soames, Arthur Wellesley
 Stevenson, Francis F.
 Strachey, Edward

Sullivan, Donal
 Taylor, Theodore Cooke
 Tennant, Harold John
 Thomas, Alfred (Glamorgan, E.)
 Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr)
 Thomas, F. Freeman- (Hastings)
 Thompson, Dr. E. C. (Monaghan, N.)
 Thomson, F. W. (York, W.R.)
 Tomkinson, James
 Trevelyan, Charles Philips
 Tully, Jasper
 Wallace, Robert
 Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
 Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
 Weir, James Galloway
 White, George (Norfolk)
 White, Luke (York, E.R.)
 White, Patrick (Meath, North)
 Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
 Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
 Williams, Osmond (Merioneth)
 Wilson, Chas. Henry (Hull, W.)
 Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
 Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
 Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (Huddersfield)
 Young, Samuel (Cavan, East)

Tellers for the Noes, Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. M'Arthur.

9th July, 1901.

Education (No. 2) Bill,—Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment to Question [8th July], "That the Bill be now read a second time:—"

And which Amendment was, to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "no Bill which proposes to meet temporarily the difficulty created by the judgment given in the Court of King's Bench in the case of *Rex v. Cockerton* can be considered satisfactory which does not directly empower school boards, without the intervention of any other local authority, to continue to carry on for the time being out of the school fund, subject to the regulations of the Board of Education, the work to the maintenance of which the school fund has been ruled not to be lawfully applicable:—"(Dr. Macnamara:—"

Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:—"*Debate resumed:—*

Question put:—The House *divided*; Ayes 333, Noes 215.

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
 Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
 Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
 Aird, Sir John
 Allhusen, Augustus Henry Eden
 Anson, Sir William Reynell
 Arkwright, John Stanhope
 Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
 Arrol, Sir William
 Atkinson, Right Hon. John
 Bagot, Cap. Josceline FitzRoy
 Bailey, James (Walworth)
 Bain, Colonel James Robert
 Baird, John George Alexander
 Balcarres, Lord
 Baldwin, Alfred

Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manchester)
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2. That the duty of this Committee shall be to make full inquiry into all disputes arising between co-operative societies and their employees.
3. That the committee, on hearing of any such dispute, shall communicate with the parties thereto and offer their services as arbitrators.
4. That, in the event of the offer of the committee being declined, they shall have power to make all necessary inquiry, if in their discretion such action be deemed expedient.
5. That the committee shall make a report of the result of their inquiry :—
 (a) To the parties to the dispute; (b) To the respective Congresses.
6. That it shall be understood that when the committee take action as arbitrators, their action shall not be considered as binding on either party.
7. That the joint committee shall make an annual report on the following subjects :—
 (a) On the number, nature, and results of disputes relating to the number, nature, and results of disputes;
 (b) On the committee be called together.
8. That the committee shall be called together :—
 (a) Once a year for the next twelve months;
 (b) By any co-operative society.

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OF THE

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL

Trades Union Congress



HELD IN THE

ALBERT HALL,

SWANSEA,

Sept. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th,

1901.

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